

Kanaks insist on independence

PARIS (R) — New Caledonia's separatist leader, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, said Saturday he would accept nothing but independence for the troubled French South Pacific territory. Mr. Tjibaou, head of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), was speaking after a march through the French capital by about 5,000 people backing independence demands by the territory's indigenous Kanaks. He told a crowd of supporters: "I hope the French government is properly aware of the fact that it cannot propose anything other than a process leading our country to independence... we will not back down. To bring peace for all in New Caledonia, it is impossible to imagine any path other than independence." Demonstrators carried placards describing as neo-colonialist proposals by government envoy Edgard Pisani for limited independence, with France controlling defence and policing. (See related story on page 8)

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جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تديرها المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Non-aligned 'confident in PLO'

NEW DELHI (R) — An eight committee on Palestine of the Non-Aligned Movement met at ministerial level here Saturday and expressed confidence in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), an Indian spokesman said. The committee, which during Saturday's proceedings of a meeting of the Non-aligned meeting on Namibia (South West Africa), said in a statement after the meeting: "They further expressed confidence in the capacity of the PLO to maintain unity in its ranks..." On Friday, in apparent protest against Yasser Arafat's leadership of the PLO, delegations from Iran, Libya and Syria walked out of the conference when the PLO chairman rose to speak.

Non-aligned ministers urge firm U.N. action against Pretoria plan, page 8

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2 Israeli soldiers wounded in attack

TEL AVIV (AP) — Two Israeli soldiers were wounded Saturday when a roadside bomb exploded near the town of Rashaya in South Lebanon, the military command announced. The two soldiers were evacuated to hospital, the command said. Rashaya is 10 kilometres from the Syrian border.

Expelled Soviet official leaves Britain

LONDON (R) — One of two Soviet officials ordered out of Britain for alleged spying left London for Moscow Saturday with his wife and family, officials of the Soviet national airline Aeroflot said. Vyacheslav Grigorov, London charter manager for the airline, had been put on board a scheduled Aeroflot flight more than half an hour before other passengers were allowed to check in, informed sources at London's Heathrow airport said. The British government on Thursday gave Mr. Grigorov, 37, and Captain Oleg Los, assistant naval attaché at the Soviet embassy in London, seven days to leave the country.

Reagan to nominate new intelligence chief

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defense Department announced on Friday that President Ronald Reagan has decided to nominate Lt. Gen. William E. Odom to become director of the National Security Agency, the United States' most secret intelligence organisation. The Pentagon said Mr. Reagan has also nominated Lt. Gen. John L. Pickitt to become chief of the Defense Nuclear Agency, and Lt. Gen. Jack I. Gregory to become deputy commander of U.S. forces in Korea and chief of staff for the combined forces command in Korea.

9 go on murder trial in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — A Kuwaiti court decided Saturday that six Iraqis and three stateless men charged in connection with the murder of an Iraqi diplomat and his son last month would be tried in camera. Of the accused, aged from 15 to 70, eight are charged with the murder of diplomat Hadi Aswad Saeed and his son Hassan on March 1. The other is accused of helping instigate the killings. The court announced after the opening formalities it would hold the rest of the trial behind closed doors. There was no indication how long it was expected to last.

Karachi death toll rises to 45

KARACHI (AP) — People searched through riot-torn areas for dead and injured Saturday after five days of rioting left at least 45 people dead by an official count. Some residents claimed other victims had been buried secretly. Military authorities reported only scattered incidents Saturday in the western and central areas of the city where rioting began Monday after a bus accident. A check of city hospitals Saturday revealed that three more bodies from fighting Friday had been brought in along with eight more injured.

Jordan, Egypt to sign comprehensive accord

Rifai, Ali chair joint committee meeting

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali Saturday chaired a meeting of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian committee for political, economic and cultural relations.

Mr. Ali, who arrived Saturday for a two-day visit, and Mr. Rifai are expected to sign on Sunday a comprehensive economic agreement and other accords covering cultural ties. The Egyptian premier was received upon his arrival with his delegation by Mr. Rifai and cabinet members at Amman's military airport.

In an arrival statement, Mr. Ali told reporters the meeting of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian committee — the second since last September when the Kingdom restored diplomatic relations with Egypt — is a new boost to the solid and strong bilateral relations and a step towards Arab solidarity.

The Egyptian premier said the visit to the area by U.S. Assistant

Secretary of State Richard Murphy was "exploratory" and aimed at discussing ways of achieving a just and durable peace in the region.

The Associated Press quoted Mr. Ali as saying he would discuss with Jordanian officials "efforts to form a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to meet with the United States" as a first step in a Middle East peace process.

Palestinian officials in Amman recently said they had no knowledge of the formation of such a delegation but said they were ready to meet with the Americans.

The U.S. insists it would not meet with Palestinians who are members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

However, PLO officials said no Palestinian would take part in such a delegation without the full endorsement of the PLO.

In Cairo, the Egyptian-Middle East News Agency (MENA) said Mr. Ali, who is on a three-day visit to Jordan, carried a message from President Hosni Mubarak to His Majesty King Hussein dealing with "the latest developments in the Middle East situation." It gave no details.

King Hussein is scheduled to meet with Mr. Mubarak and Oman's Sultan Qaboos next Thursday, when the three leaders will jointly inaugurate a ferry shuttle service between the port of Aqaba and Egypt's Sinai port of Nuweiba.

Mr. Ali, who is accompanied by ministers of planning, agriculture, economy, industry, information and labour, was received at the airport by ministers of interior, labour and social development, industry, trade and supply, transport, planning, higher education, agriculture, information, culture, tourism and antiquities and other officials, in addition to Mr. Rifai himself.

Iran ready to launch new attack on Iraq, Jordan warns

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan said Saturday information available to the government indicated that Iran had completed military preparations aimed at launching a new offensive against Iraq in the 54-month-old Iran-Iraq war.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, quoted by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the Iranian plans were confirmed by Tehran at the conclusion of a visit to the Iranian and Iraqi capitals by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar earlier this month when Iran revealed its intention to pursue the war and this was further confirmed by Iranian President Ali Khamenei in an official speech on April 12.

The spokesman said Jordan "warns against this aggressive Iranian trend in spite of international and regional intercession to end the conflict, and of Iraq's acceptance of these peace missions."

Jordan appeals to the international community "to perform their duty in ending this war, and in supporting Iraq's sincere trend towards finding an honourable and peaceful solution for both sides," the spokesman said. The spokesman said the Jordanian government condemns Iran's insistence to continue the war and called on the U.N. secretary-general to use his authority to impose the principles of the U.N., as it has become clear to the U.N. official Iran's continued denial of those principles and the threats it poses to world peace.

The Jordanian government also calls on all Arab countries to stand united in support of Iraq based on Arab League resolutions and in accordance to the Joint Arab Defence Treaty in order to put an end to "this catastrophic war," the spokesman concluded.

President's spokesman Antonio Brito quoted doctors as saying the 75-year-old politician's resistance was "defying all the teaching manuals."

Brito said the condition of Mr. Neves was stable but still grave. On Thursday doctors almost gave up hope as his heart faltered, blood pressure plummeted and oxygen absorption rate fell to a critical level.

Acting President Jose Sarney, who stood in when Mr. Neves was rushed to hospital on the eve of his March 15 inauguration, cancelled a number of key engagements Friday because of Mr. Neves' condition. Mr. Sarney would automatically become Brazil's first civilian president after 21 years of military rule if Mr. Neves died.

Before his departure for

Neves 'defies medical texts'

SAO PAULO (R) — Brazilian President-elect Tancredino Neves' fight to survive a series of crises following seven operations in a month is defying medical texts, according to his doctors.

Neves' parliamentary deputy Nazir Bizzi-Saturday led a delegation to Damascus which met Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, a veteran mediator in Lebanese factional disputes, the official Syrian news agency SANA reported.

A statement from Mr. Bizzi's office delivered to Reuters said he had appealed to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to do his "utmost to stop this brutal aggression after the state abandoned Sidon."

Before his departure for

ascus which ended Friday. The Syrian leaders, who have frequently mediated in Lebanon's factional disputes, were ready to "correct the situation," Mr. Karani said without giving details.

Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and Shi'ite Muslim militia badly mauled the Sunni Murabitoon militia during a 15-hour battle Tuesday night, the worst in the capital in a year, and have set up a new "strike force" to patrol mainly Muslim west Beirut.

Mr. Karani wants the army and police to take full control over west Beirut, which they have failed to do despite several short-lived Syrian-backed attempts to enforce state authority.

The Sunni leaders, including a minister in Mr. Karani's cabinet, two former prime ministers and Sunni spiritual leader Sheikh Hassan Khaled, "were keen to rise above wounds" to maintain Muslim unity, the statement said.

The leaders were determined to prevent demographic change in west Beirut, which was a Murabitoon stronghold until Israel's 1982 invasion.

President Amin Gemayel also told Sheikh Khaled by telephone he would do what he could to help deal with the recent developments (in west Beirut) to ensure security and peace," the National News Agency reported.

Religious split feared after Beirut fighting; Kuwaiti leader sends message to Assad, Gemayel, page 2



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai (right) receives his Egyptian counterpart Kamal Hassan Ali on Saturday (Petra photo)

Cabinet announces new rules governing transport vehicles

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet held a session chaired by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Saturday and reached a number of decisions pertaining to the transport sector. The decisions were made in accordance with recommendation presented to the cabinet by a ministerial committee which was formed earlier this month to study problems related to the transport sector.

	Net load	Gross weight
Truck and semitrailer (Six axes)	54 tons	76 tons
Truck and semitrailer (Two and three axes respectively)	45 tons	66 tons
Truck and semitrailer (Five axes)	42 tons	62 tons
Truck and semitrailer (Four axes)	37 tons	55 tons
Truck and semitrailer (Three axes)	21 tons	35 tons
Truck and semitrailer (Five axes)	42 tons	63 tons
Truck and trailer (Three axes each)	37 tons	57 tons
Truck and trailer (Two axes each)	35 tons	51 tons
Truck (three axes)	28 tons	40 tons
Truck (two axes)	17 tons	27 tons

The committee comprises of Minister of Transport Farhi Obeid, Minister of Finance Hanna Odeh and Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh.

Following are the cabinet decisions:

1. Unification of all trucks' permissible loads, including loads of tankers, regardless of the year of registration of the vehicle or previously allowed loads as follows:
2. All tankers that transport fuel or other liquids must adjust their loads according to the new permissible loads within two months.
3. All trucks other than tankers which do not comply with the regulations shall pay a fine of KD 200 per each trip. Tankers are exempted from paying the fine for the first two months.
4. Jordanians who own trucks registered in other Arab countries on or before April 20, 1985, may import and register these trucks in Jordan and may pay customs and registration fees in instalments over five years, provided they register their vehicles before the end of 1985 and on condition that none of these trucks exceeds 268 centimetres in width.
5. The Ministry of Supply shall use Jordanian trucks for the transportation of its goods on the basis of previously agreed tariffs and timings without floating any tenders for this purpose.

(Continued on page 3)

Cabinet recalls 11 envoys, names new ambassadors

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet decided during its session on Saturday to transfer 11 ambassadors to the Foreign Ministry as of June 15, in accordance with recommendations of the foreign minister.

The ambassadors so transferred are: Mr. Amer Shamout in the United Arab Emirates, Mr. Ahmad Hindawi in Bahrain, Mr. Hani Khalifa in Switzerland, Dr. Walid Al Sa'ad in Turkey, Mr. Hisham Shawwa in Brazil, Mr. Nabih Nimer in Tunis, Mr. Talal Hikmat in Canada, Mr. Hani Tabarah in Britain, Mr. Zuhair Sakajha in North Yemen, Mr. Yaseen Istanbuli in Algeria and Mr. Sa'ad Batayneh in Japan.

American public favours balanced policy in Mideast

WASHINGTON (USIA) — A new public opinion survey on U.S. policy in the Middle East concludes that most Americans think the United States should be even-handed, not favouring one side or the other.

The study conducted in February by the Survey Research Centre of the University of Michigan, on behalf of the Washington-based International Centre for Research and Public Policy, was based upon a telephone sampling of 635 households throughout the United States.

The survey also showed that a 55 per cent majority of those interviewed think that peace in the Middle East will come only when the Palestinians have a state of their own on the West Bank. They do not think that such a state will constitute a threat to Israel's security.

Only 27 per cent of those surveyed think that a Palestinian state on the West Bank would be a threat to the security of Israel. A majority of the respondents, according to the poll, think that: a. It is important for the U.S. government to maintain friendly relations with Israel as well as with the Arab countries in conflict with Israel.

Israeli soldiers kill 12-year-old boy in Gaza

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — A 12-year-old Palestinian boy was shot dead and another wounded when a group of several hundred demonstrators clashed with Israeli troops in the occupied Gaza Strip, Saturday, police said.

They said the clash took place at a gathering at the ruined house of a Palestinian who was killed on Wednesday by Israeli soldiers. The house was demolished after the clash.

The Israelis shot at the demonstrators when they failed to dis-

Murphy, Aziz hold talks in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy discussed with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz here Saturday developments of the 54-month-old Gulf war, the situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

The INA dispatch did not disclose further details and officials of the U.S. embassy in Baghdad declined comment on the purpose of Mr. Murphy's visit to Iraq and topics on his agenda.

Mr. Murphy flew in earlier in the day after a three-day stay in Cairo and talks with senior Egyptian officials. His current Middle East tour has also covered Israel and Jordan to explore prospects for launching a new U.S. diplomatic initiative to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Murphy's arrival in Baghdad followed a three-day meeting here earlier in the week by the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which tackled, mainly, the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO on a joint approach to Middle East peace efforts.

During Mr. Murphy's stay in Egypt, he conferred with President Hosni Mubarak, Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid. Egyptian sources quoted by

perse the crowd, police said. Reinforcements were sent and dozens of demonstrators were arrested.

Thursday's as well as Saturday's incidents occurred near Breij refugee camp about five kilometres north of Gaza City.

The Palestine Press Service identified the dead boy as Issa, Mohammed Issa Issa. It said the wounded boy was 10-year-old Abdul Hafez Jodeh. Issa was shot in the head and Jodeh in the chest, the agency said.

Murphy, Aziz hold talks in Baghdad

Reuters said Friday he might return to Jordan later to meet a joint Jordan-Palestinian team of negotiators. The team is being put together ready to discuss Middle East peace moves with the United States and later Israel, it such negotiations can be set up, the sources said.

But his return to Jordan would depend on members of the team being "agreeable," the sources said. The United States and Israel refuse to meet people directly linked with the PLO.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said in an interview broadcast Saturday that despite setbacks he thought peace talks with a joint delegation of Jordanians and Palestinians could take place.

Interviewed on Israeli Radio, Mr. Peres suggested that the Palestinians could nominate acceptable negotiating partners, but the subsequent talks would not be "without difficulties or obstacles."

Mr. Peres said that he was optimistic on progress despite the fact that there was some dissension in his cabinet. He spoke in English. Mr. Peres also said he was hopeful that a summit meeting between himself and President Mubarak could be arranged soon, but he added "the major obstacle is an air of uneasiness between our two countries" over each country's belief that the other had not properly fulfilled their 1979 treaty.

INSIDE

- * One million children may die in Sudan, page 2
- * Prince Hassan opens technical training course, page 3
- * Quit Arab Common Market now, Fahed Faneek says, page 4
- * V-E Day — peace and reconciliation in Europe, page 5
- * Everton widens gap on top of English League, page 6
- * India seeks to export huge surplus of grain, page 7
- * Indian army raids Golden Temple, page 8

Religious split feared after Beirut fighting

BEIRUT (R) — Fears of a lasting split between Lebanese Muslims grew after the bloody suppression of a Sunni militia by Shi'ite and Druze fighters.

A west Beirut newspaper said the split could prove as deep as the conflict between Falangists and the opposition that has been a major factor in 10 years of civil war.

Outraged Sunni leaders denounced Wednesday's fighting, which caused heavy damage in west Beirut, and condemned a wave of looting, arson and arrests by triumphant militiamen that has since terrorised the mainly-Muslim sector of the capital.

One Sunni spiritual leader challenged Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to answer charges of Syrian instigation by "cutting off the hands" of those responsible.

The French-language newspaper L'Orient-Le Jour said Shi'ite and Druze fighters had carried out a "blitzkrieg" and a wave of looting in west Beirut, a traditional Sunni stronghold controlled by Druze and Shi'ite fighters since last year.

The conflict in west Beirut "crystallises an inter-Muslim split which... could in the long run be as hard to deal with as the Muslim-Christian conflict," the daily said.

Many west Beirutis expressed horror at the fighting, saying it reached a ferocity unprecedented in the civil war.

Lebanon's senior Shi'ite religious figure appealed to Sunnis for Muslim unity and denounced the Shi'ite militia "Amal" for smashing Sunni and Palestinian fighters with the help of Druze militiamen.

Shi'ite Mufti Sheikh Abdul Amir Kabalan told worshippers at Friday prayers he supported Amal

for fighting the Israelis in South Lebanon, but said: "I am not with it in Beirut... the state and its rulers have become like cowboys, each tending his own herd."

This appeared an attack on Nabih Berri and Walid Junblatt, the Shi'ite and Druze militia chiefs who are government ministers.

Appealing to Sunnis for Muslim unity, Sheikh Kabalan said: "Try us. Get in touch with us so that we may mobilise to prevent any split, any discord... we only want one position representing Muslims. Not Sunnis, not Shi'ites."

Many Sunni and Palestinian residents have been victims of gun law since the fighting, although the victors have set up a 400-man "strike force" to police west Beirut with orders to "inflict severe punishment on violators."

Fires Thursday damaged three Sunni Mosques. Residents also reported many cases of apartments being wrecked and looted and men taken away in widespread house-to-house searches by Druze and Shi'ite militiamen.

Residents in one district said at least eight neighbours including old men, a woman and children were killed on Wednesday, some in their apartments, apparently by militiamen on the rampage at the height of the fighting.

Four Palestinians were found in one apartment, a Christian woman and her 13-year-old son in another. On Thursday, three men from a Sunni village were found shot in a nearby apartment.

"Our men are indescribable things, assassinations, but we can't

give you details," a Red Cross official told Reuters.

In the same district, militiamen Thursday fired on two Sunni-owned shops at point-blank range, setting them ablaze.

"What have women done? What have old people done? What have children done? What have Mosques done for three of them to be set on fire?" Sunni Sheikh Zakariah Ghadour angrily asked worshippers in a west Beirut Mosque.

"There's a conflict between the Sunnis and Shi'ites now. It's no longer between the militias," said a west Beirut resident. "People forget deaths in fighting, but not killings in people's homes. The reaction may be very strong."

Sheikh Kabalan rejected the Shi'ite-Druze security force, demanding implementation of a year-old decision for the army to take over west Beirut, and for Druze and Shi'ite militiamen to free all their prisoners.

"We call on all gunmen in Beirut to withdraw and leave the city to its people and in the charge of its protection," Sheikh Kabalan said.

Sunni Sheikh Ghadour threatened strikes or other action by Sunni groups if the army did not restore order. "It is said what happened was a Syrian affair. I refuse to accept that it should be a Syrian affair, for Syria has never been sectarian," Sheikh Ghadour declared. "We ask the Syrian state to remove protection from those who exploit its name."

Suggesting Israeli hands were behind the turmoil, Sheikh Ghadour added: "If they have the daring, let them cut off these hands and stop these violations, putting an end to all these commotions."



Four militiamen of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) on the alert patrol west Beirut streets on Friday as part of a "task force" formed by the PSP and the Shi'ite Muslim Amal movement (AP wirephoto).

Aden, Muscat to exchange envoys

MUSCAT (R) — South Yemen has agreed to an Omani proposal state-run Radio Oman said Saturday.

Kuwaiti ruler sends messages to Assad, Gemayel

KUWAIT (AP) — The Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah dispatched messages Saturday to the presidents of Syria and Lebanon urging their "speedy intervention" to put an end to the fighting in Beirut, the Kuwait News Agency reported.

In his messages to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, Sheikh Jaber described the situation in the Lebanese capital as "tragic and deplorable." He said the fighting between the rival militias "only served the interests of the Zionist enemy whose forces in the meantime are exercising the worst kind of tyranny, oppression and massacres against the inhabitants of South Lebanon."

On Thursday, Saudi Arabia's King Fahd appealed to all Lebanese forces to put an end to the fighting and demanded an end to "excesses committed by certain armed elements."

The appeal, issued after telephone calls from unidentified Lebanese and Palestinian leaders requesting his intercession, also asked that efforts be exerted without delay to bring an end to "the continuous aggressions on Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese citizens" in the Israeli-occupied southern regions of the country.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are committed to help efforts to stabilise the situation in the strife-torn eastern Mediterranean country.

Mr. Shamir, after initially agreeing, bridled at the publicity and the importance that the media attached to Mr. Weizman's trip. He demanded that Mr. Peres cancel the visit.

Mr. Shamir's aides said he feared his authority in foreign affairs was being undercut. "There is a basic issue, and that is that foreign policy is entrusted to the foreign minister," said Likud's Deputy Premier David Levy.

Mr. Peres threatened to quit if Mr. Weizman did not go, and sources said the threat swung two men in the 25-member cabinet. A vote authorising the trip squeaked through by 13-12.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal, a member of Mr. Peres' Labour Party, said the clash will leave "a residue, especially on the issue of relations and the question of trust between the prime minister and the foreign minister."

A Shamir aide, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the confrontation left "a mark of bitterness" that would be hard to erase. Even though he lost, Mr. Shamir was quoted by aides as saying the challenge demonstrated that he could not be bypassed on foreign affairs.

Sources who spoke on condition they not be identified said Mr. Peres' resignation threat was serious and that he would not have accepted the challenge to his leadership if Mr. Shamir had blocked Mr. Weizman's trip.

In theory, the national unity government is comprised of two blocs of allied parties, each with equal weight in formulation policy. Under the coalition agreement, Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir are to trade jobs mid-way through the 25-month term of office.

In practice, Mr. Peres has overshadowed Mr. Shamir and has dominated Israeli foreign policy, injecting a tone of conciliation and moderation that is considered a sign of weakness by the right-wingers.

At the same time the constraints imposed by the Likud have slowed his plans for withdrawing Israel's occupation forces from Lebanon and for improving relations with Egypt.

Mr. Peres has signalled that he was ready to meet Egypt's demand for international arbitration on the border dispute at the Red Sea resort of Tabaa, a problem left over from Israel's 1982 evacuation of the Sinai desert. Mr. Shamir is opposed to the concession and has resisted.

Labour Party sources who spoke on condition of anonymity said that a Labour government might not have responded more favourably to the rapprochement between Jordan and the Palestine

Liberation Organisation that began last November.

The two parties also have clashed repeatedly on Jewish settlement in the West Bank, where the Likud wants to broaden the Jewish presence. Labour has blocked creation of new settlements but Likud has kept Mr. Peres from launching a peace initiative that would trade some of the territory for peace.

Despite the friction, Labour's Mr. Shahal said in a radio interview that early elections were unlikely. The partnership "was forced on us through lack of choice and as long as there is no alternative for Likud and Labour this situation will continue," Mr. Shahal said.

Mr. Peres' popularity has risen steadily since taking office. In a survey of 1,184 Israelis published in April, Mr. Peres was preferred by 47.2 per cent as prime minister, while Mr. Shamir got only 4.8 per cent.

Political insiders say Mr. Peres believes his personal popularity has not yet penetrated Likud's support among working class Israelis, and an early election might end in another stalemate. He also has reason to distrust polls, which gave Labour a 15 percentage point edge just before the election last July.

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'Million children may die in Sudan'

KHARTOUM (R) — A million children may starve to death in Sudan if urgent famine relief is not provided, the drought-ravaged nation's new army ruler, General Abdul Rahman Swaredahab, said Saturday.

Gen. Swaredahab, who ousted President Jaafar Numeiri in an April 6 coup, summoned envoys of 40 countries to general headquarters to ask for more international help to feed his 22 million people and some one million famine refugees from neighbouring Ethiopia and Chad.

"A population of over one million out of six million infants and children face starvation and subsequent demise," said the grey-headed career soldier, grimly reading a prepared speech.

"Many children at the age levels of six to 12 years are also currently experiencing malnutrition. These children, unless attended to by way of intensive feeding programmes, will undergo irreversible physiological damage," he added.

Gen. Swaredahab said the drought stalking sub-Saharan Africa

has displaced 1.5 million Sudanese who had been forced to migrate to towns to survive.

He said additional aid pledged by donors at a conference in Geneva last month under the auspices of the United Nations would not be enough to avert hardship and starvation in the second half of this year.

Donors still had to find 400,000 tonnes of cereal to meet needs to the end of 1985 and 30,000 tonnes of supplementary foodstuffs, Gen. Swaredahab said. Food reserves from a poor 1984 Sudanese harvest were likely to be exhausted by July.

Gen. Swaredahab, who inherited from Mr. Numeiri a foreign debt of around \$9 billion and a rebellion in south Sudan, named himself chairman of a National Committee for Drought and Desertification this week. His grim findings led him to renew pleas for help Saturday.

The United States is among countries aiding Sudan. Saudi Arabia has also rushed some supplementary food across the Red Sea since the army coup.

The military government has yet to react publicly to a renewal by the guerrilla Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), two days ago, of the bush war in south Sudan, ending a brief truce after Mr. Numeiri's fall.

The SPLA ruled Friday said the military council led by Gen. Swaredahab, 51, was the regime of "dictator Numeiri" in a new guise and dismissed Khartoum reports that the leader of up to 15,000 guerrillas, U.S. educated dissident Col. John Garang, was coming to Khartoum from Ethiopia for peace talks.

There are also difficulties over assembling a civilian cabinet to administer Sudan under military supervision pending what Gen. Swaredahab pledges will be a return to full civilian rule in about 12 months.

But the general said Saturday: "The immediate concerns of security and other considerations to consolidate the new government never distracted us from trying to successfully manage the drought crisis."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 731111

MAIN CHANNEL
17:00 Koran
17:15 Cartoons
17:30 Children's Programmes
18:05 That's Incredible
18:20 Local Programme
19:25 News Programme
19:35 News Programme
19:45 News in Arabic
20:00 Arabic Series
20:40 Tomorrow's Programme
21:30 Figures and Events
23:00 News Summary (in Arabic)

FOREIGN CHANNEL
17:30 Yavuties Dalida
19:00 News in French
19:15 Varieties Cohid
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Full House
21:10 History of Television
22:00 News in English
22:20 Scarecrow and Mrs. King

RADIO JORDAN
85.1 KHz, 4.4 & 90 MHz, FM & party on 95.90 KHz, SW
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07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsweek
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session Contd.
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session Contd.
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:15 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour
15:05 Instruments
15:05 Instruments
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Listeners' Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newsweek
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show Contd.
21:55 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show Contd.
23:00 News Summary
23:05 News Headline
24:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 News 07:30 Land of a Thousand Dates 07:45 Financial Review 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:05 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 Kicking up the Sawdust 08:45 Letter from America 09:00 Newsweek 09:30 Jazz for the Asking 10:00 World News 10:05 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 From Our Own Correspondent 10:35 Hunger 11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections 11:15 The Pleasure's Yours 11:30 World News 12:00 British Press Review 12:15 Sports Review 12:45 The Pleasures of Seeking 13:00 News Summary 13:05 Short Story 13:10 From Our Own Correspondent 13:30 Religious Service 14:00 World News 14:05 World Phone-In 14:35 News About Britain 15:00 News Summary 16:00 World News 16:05 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Goldfinger 16:45 The Tony Myatt Request Show 17:00 News Summary 17:30 The Killing Season 18:00 World News 18:15 Concert Hall 19:00 World News 19:05 Commentary 19:15 Cathedral Heritage 19:45 Letter from America 20:00 World News 20:05 Reflections 20:15 Meridian 20:40 Meridian Court 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsweek 21:30 Ralph McTell and Friends 22:00 News Summary: Classical Record Review 22:15 Middle East Cruise 23:00 World News 23:05 24 Hours: News Summary 23:30 Sunday Half-Hour 24:00 News Summary: Short Story 00:15 The Pleasure's Yours 01:00 World News 01:05 At Home With... 01:25 Book Choice 01:30 Financial News

VOICE OF AMERICA
3.9W 1260, KHz: 7200, 9565, 11740; 11925 & 15240

06:00 News 06:10 VOA Morning 06:30 News Summary 07:00 VOA Morning 07:30 News Summary 08:00 VOA Morning 08:30 News Summary 09:00 VOA Morning 09:30 News Summary 10:00 VOA Morning 10:30 News Summary 11:00 VOA Morning 11:30 News Summary 12:00 VOA Morning 12:30 News Summary 13:00 VOA Morning 13:30 News Summary 14:00 VOA Morning 14:30 News Summary 15:00 VOA Morning 15:30 News Summary 16:00 VOA Morning 16:30 News Summary 17:00 VOA Morning 17:30 News Summary 18:00 VOA Morning 18:30 News Summary 19:00 VOA Morning 19:30 News Summary 20:00 VOA Morning 20:30 News Summary 21:00 VOA Morning 21:30 News Summary 22:00 VOA Morning 22:30 News Summary 23:00 VOA Morning 23:30 News Summary 24:00 VOA Morning 24:30 News Summary 25:00 VOA Morning 25:30 News Summary 26:00 VOA Morning 26:30 News Summary 27:00 VOA Morning 27:30 News Summary 28:00 VOA Morning 28:30 News Summary 29:00 VOA Morning 29:30 News Summary 30:00 VOA Morning 30:30 News Summary 31:00 VOA Morning 31:30 News Summary 32:00 VOA Morning 32:30 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Health Ministry launches immunisation campaign

AMMAN (Petra) — The Health Ministry has embarked on a week-long national campaign to immunise people against infectious diseases and to deal with the causes of diarrhoea.

Health centres, clinics and roaming teams are involved in the campaign which is also backed by an information programme involving the press, radio and television. Also, teams from the ministry will pay visits to schools and homes to lecture on the most efficient means of preventing and spreading diseases.

The public will be shown documentary films on prevention of diseases and posters and pamphlets will be issued to spread awareness about personal cleanliness and hygiene as part of the campaign.

A Health Ministry spokesman said the teams will explain the necessity of vaccination against whooping cough, measles, polio and diphtheria. Jordan Television will Sunday present a programme and a seminar on health and life in which Health Ministry officials will take part.

Ministry of Public Works to employ graduate engineers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works has decided to absorb a number of newly-graduated engineers in its projects with the aim of training them to gain experience and to also reduce the unemployment crisis among engineers.

The decision was taken during the monthly meeting of the directors of public works in the governorates and district governorates chaired Saturday by Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh.

The minister requested the concerned staff at the ministry to increase their efforts to serve the public and to achieve the ministry's plans which aim to construct and improve roads throughout the country in order to serve both domestic and external transport and also to improve village and agricultural roads networks to serve population gatherings.

Mr. Hawamdeh stressed the

necessity to entrust public works directors with more authority to enable them to improve the production and performance and of their departments and thereby to provide better services. The minister also requested that departments erect speed limit signs, road directions and warning signs on various main and sub-roads throughout the Kingdom to guarantee traffic safety.

Also discussed were plans for carrying out projects to build rural and agricultural roads scheduled for this year. The meeting also discussed main and sub road projects and tendering programmes for these roads as well as problems impeding the implementation of these projects. The minister stressed the necessity of technical control and supervision for road projects to ensure that their implementation goes according to specifications.

Jordan to attend anniversary of historic Bandung meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will participate in a conference to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Bandung meeting which gave birth to the Non-Aligned Movement in 1955, according to Upper House of Parliament member Walid Salah.

He told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that Jordan was among 29 countries which participated in the first conference. Mr. Salah added that he represented Jordan at that conference in which former Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, President Ahmad Sukarno of Indonesia, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Prime Minister Chou-en-Lai of China laid the foundations for the movement.

Mr. Salah said that the Bandung conference was a historical turning point which formulated the idea of non-alignment and transformed the role of Afro-Asian countries by giving them a political identity which has carried great political influence, especially at the United Nations.

He said that Afro-Asian nations have been invited to the two-day conference which is expected to issue a statement on the state of world affairs and based on the spirit of the Bandung declaration.

The conference is also expected to discuss matters relating to Afro-Asian nations which have not yet gained their independence or whose economic situations are in need of financial assistance.

Mr. Salah said that a Jordanian memorandum has been sent to the conference tackling the Palestinian question, the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the Jordanian-Palestinian accord of Feb. 11 which is based on the land for peace principle.

He said that the memorandum calls on all peace-loving nations to pressure the United States in order that the U.S. might take an active role towards a just and durable peace in the Middle East. Mr. Salah will leave for Bandung, Indonesia on Sunday.

Yarmouk to hold lecture series on archaeology, anthropology

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at Yarmouk University is continuing a series of lectures by prominent researchers and specialists in archaeology and anthropology.

The first lecture in the current series will be given by Dr. Nicholas Toth from the Institute of Human Origins in Berkeley, California. Dr. Toth will give a lecture and slide presentation on "Experimental Studies of the Early Stone Age of Africa" on Monday April 22 at 6.30 p.m.

On Saturday April 27 at 6.30 p.m. Dr. Jonathan Tubbs, of the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities, The British Museum in London, will speak on "The Origins and Development of the Middle Bronze Age Culture of Palestine". His paper will discuss the changes in pottery, metalwork, architecture and burial customs, apparent at the start of Middle Bronze IIA, which can all be explained in terms of a change in the socio-economic situation, and do not require the introduction of new groups of people.

The following week on Sat-

urday, May 4 at 6.30 p.m., Pere Francis Hours, S.J. will speak about "The Palaeolithic of the Northern Jordan". Fr. Hours comes from the Maison de L'Orient Méditerranéen, Groupe d'Interet Scientifique at the Université Lyon in Paris. An abstract of the lecture is as follows: In Syria and Lebanon, the earliest appearance of man occurs on the Mediterranean coast and in the Rift valley (i.e. on the Liti and the Orontes) around 1 million years ago. The Syrian steppe seems to have been populated later, not before well in the Middle Pleistocene (i.e. 500,000 years ago). Northern Jordan follows apparently the same scheme.

The present series will be concluded on Tuesday, May 14 at 5.30 p.m. when Dr. James Sauer, president of the American Society of Oriental Research, University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, will present his lecture. Details of his lecture and the title will be announced later.

All the lectures will be held at the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Yarmouk University.

Falangists unleash attack

(Continued from page 1)

Damascus, Mr. Bizri issued a statement calling on the city's population of 200,000 to "take up arms to defend itself."

He said he has halted all contacts with the government in Beirut, dogged by crisis, because it has failed to take tough measures to end the bloodshed.

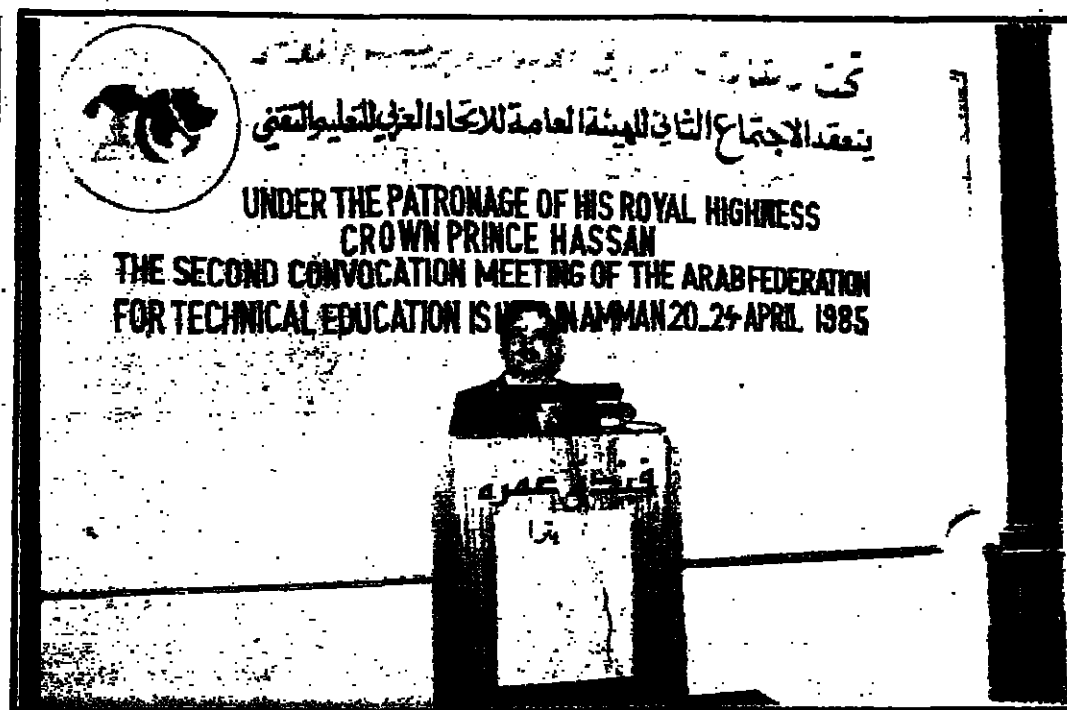
Mr. Bizri had also sent cables to Arab heads of state blaming the fighting on pro-Israeli forces and asking Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Arab states to adopt "an Islamic Arab stand" to help Sidon defend itself, the statement said.

Army reinforcements sent to Sidon on Monday failed to stop a month of fighting in the area dur-

ing which 115 people have been killed, some 450 wounded, and tens of thousands of people forced out of the east suburbs by the Falangists.

Security sources, meanwhile, said an Israeli headquarters near Al Bass, east of Tyre in occupied South Lebanon, came under attack Friday night.

Four rockets were also fired at a position of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanese Army" (SLA). Israel is apparently setting up a "security zone" along the border to be maintained after it withdraws from Lebanon, and the sources, quoted by Reuters, said the attack seemed to show anti-Israeli resistance men would carry fighting into the border strip.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday patronises the second meeting of the Arab Federation for Technical Education (Petra photo)

Alia board appoints Ghandour chief executive, Balqaz director general

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The board of directors of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Saturday named its chairman Ali Ghandour as chief executive, according to an Alia press release.

The decision came in a meeting held by the board of directors presided over by Mr. Ghandour during which he reviewed Alia's activities, achievements and goals. Following the assessment of the airline's projects, an amendment to Alia's administration was decided upon.

The statement said that the amendment was prompted due to the integral expansion of Alia's operations and its developments over the past few years.

A previous directive issued by the former cabinet in July 1984 called for the separation of the posts of president and chairman of the board of directors for the airline which were both held by Mr. Ghandour at that time.

According to the press release, Mr. Ghandour, as the chief ex-

ecutive and chairman of the board of directors will be in charge of the following departments: Public relations, international relations, general planning, auditing, administrative control and budget and investment in addition to the legal advisory office.

Mr. Mahmoud Jamal Balqaz, who held the post of president before Saturday's decision, becomes Alia's director general responsible for the departments of engineering and maintenance, passenger services, marketing and advertising, flight operations, airport services and for the administrative and financial department.

Mr. Ghandour was born in Beirut in 1931. He had his secondary education at the American University of Beirut (AUB) in 1949 and then went on to obtain a degree in aircraft engineering from New York State University in 1953.

Mr. Ghandour held posts as an expert in air safety at Lebanese civil aviation department from 1954 to 1956 before being appointed president of the engineers



Ali Ghandour

at the International Lebanese Airlines Company from 1956 until 1961. He became Alia's technical director in 1963 and held the post until 1968 when he took office as general director. Mr. Ghandour was appointed as Arab Air Carriers Union (AACU) President in 1970.

In July 1984 His Majesty King Hussein conferred upon Mr. Ghandour the Al Kawakab Medal of the First Order in recognition and appreciation of Mr. Ghandour's services to the national airline and the country.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sarvath opens children's activities

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Sarvath Saturday opened the tenth children's book exhibition organised by the Friends of Children Club. The opening ceremony was attended by Minister of Youth Hisham Sharari and Princess Wijdan Ali, the president of the National Art Gallery. The exhibition runs for nine days. Princess Sarvath also opened a puppet theatrical show in which stories from national heritage were told in addition to a light and shadow theatre accompanied by poems.

Prince Ra'ad visits transport company

AMMAN (Petra) — His Highness Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zaid the chief chamberlain Saturday paid a visit to the Jordanian-Iraqi Land Transport Company (JILT) where he was briefed by the company's director general Eid Al Fayez on its development and services in land and sea transport. Prince Ra'ad expressed his admiration for the level of services provided by the company.

U.S. team assesses industrial sector

AMMAN (Petra) — An American team has completed preliminary arrangements and proposals for methods to be adopted in setting up factories including licensing, commissioning and production. Director of Industry at the Ministry of Industry and Trade Akram Karmout said that the study assessed the major problems facing manufacturing projects, ways of preventing duplication and studies of economic feasibility.

Rawabdeh returns from India

AMMAN (Petra) — Mr. Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh, the mayor of Amman and chairman of the board of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company returned home Saturday after a visit to India during which he held talks with Indian officials on exports of Jordanian phosphates to India.

Exports for 1984 register an increase

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan imported JD 1,071 million worth of goods in 1984 whilst exports of products reached JD 261 million, according to General Statistics Department sources. The sources said that exports rose from JD 160 million in 1983 and that Saudi Arabia, Japan and Italy were the main importers of Jordanian products.

Technical education experts discuss role of training in industrial, scientific progress

Prince Hassan inaugurates AFTE meeting

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday stressed that the successful educational system is one which balances national development plans with the country's society and citizens. He called for the Arabisation of education in colleges and teaching institutes which still use foreign languages in their textbooks and emphasised that Arab cooperation in education should be increased.

Prince Hassan, who inaugurated the second meeting of convocation of the Arab Federation for Technical Education (AFTE), added that technical education is an integral part of higher education systems. Therefore, the education systems employing technical education should consider developing aspects of research, proper scientific thought, an analytical approach and a personal increase of self-knowledge, the Crown Prince said.

Prince Hassan added that the process of education should be comprehensive, taking into consideration the aspects of general knowledge including basic sciences, sociology and humanities as well as the technical knowledge in the education fields which students have chosen.

The Crown Prince went on to say that proper planning for technical education should be adopted with regard to the needs of the manpower force and its growing needs. Thus, the determination of manpower, its evaluation and its execution should be in harmony with the various work sectors and the general planning for technical education, he said.

He added that as far as planning is concerned, labour sectors should outline training needs and practical courses for such students as well as the manpower needs and this should be part of the country's development plans. "The labour sector should offer training and actual applications of the subjects that the student has already learnt at college," Prince Hassan said.

Improving standards

Prince Hassan also suggested that proper administration and supervision should be adopted in order to upgrade educational systems and to improve their standards as well as lessening the difference in standards between colleges and other institutions. He said that while the Arab World is

trying to build educational systems and to upgrade their standards, "we should consider a national comprehensive framework which takes into account our culture and religious beliefs which can only be strengthened through Arab countries' cooperation," Prince Hassan said.

Prince Hassan stressed that the adoption of a wide basis in the drive to recruit and train technicians is bound to increase job opportunities for graduates and will foster their response to factors of change and modernisation as well as enhancing their capacity for absorbing new trends in technology.

Prince Hassan expressed his hope that the imbalance in the manpower and graduate ratio could be solved if central planning for technical education is adopted considering the needs of university graduates and technicians who graduate from higher technical colleges as well as vocational graduates.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali classified the relationships of countries vis-a-vis technology and mechanisation using models as examples.

He described the first model as a country manufacturing machines which in turn makes the country a "follower of the machine," the second model is the nation which manufactures the machine but still retains its culture and identity, and the third type is the country which copies the machine and loses its identity, he said. Mr. Majali pointed that the model which the Arab World seeks to achieve is the second which promotes development and maintains Arab identity and culture.

The minister suggested that the philosophy of technical education in general should stem from personal choice in such a field, especially since he said that imposing technical education on students could kill the personal feelings which challenge people to pursue

their education. Therefore, Mr. Majali said that the candidate who wishes to continue his technical studies should really get the chance of actually experiencing the kind of job he wants and only then can he decide what kind of education he or she needs.

The minister went on to say that technical education should be encouraged from early school years and that it should continue through the education system to form the nucleus of higher education in any country.

Referring to the pre-conceived idea that academic or classical teaching should be limited to the brightest students whilst technical education should be restricted to those students who are below average, the minister said that academic students as well as technical students each have their own characteristics and he added that students who have followed the classical mode of education have resulted in generations which "learn by heart and imitate" rather than being creative.

AFTE Secretary General Ghanem Sahdallah said that the AFTE is encouraging the development of technical education in the Arab World besides trying to increase and exchange expertise in the fields of technical education. He added that the expertise to be exchanged during the conference will have a large impact on technical education, especially since the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO) and experts and researchers from various parts of the world are participating in the meeting.

UNESCO representative Stanley Daniels said that UNESCO through its division of Technological Research and Higher Education (TER), has provided intellectual and financial support for the strengthening and development of engineering education and higher training of technicians in developing countries. This, Mr. Stanley added, has been carried out in close cooperation with non-governmental organisations and UNESCO's regional office for science and technology.

Mr. Stanley continued that "annually, the division of TER executes a wide range of activities which includes the organisation of training workshops and symposiums which have greatly contributed towards the exchange of information and technology."

Tourism potential expected to rise with opening of ferry boat line to Sinai

By Leila Deeb
Reuters

AMMAN — A new ferryboat line between the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba and the newly-built Egyptian port of Nuweiba in the Sinai peninsula will be inaugurated on Thursday.

Minister of Transport Farhi Obeid said the line will form a strategic link between the Arab countries of North Africa and the Arab east through Egypt and Jordan.

It will also halve the cost of travel and transport between Egypt and Jordan and encourage foreign and Arab tourism, Egyptian Ambassador in Amman Ihab Wahbeh said.

The new ferryboat line was agreed after Jordan resumed relations with Egypt last October. Like most other Arab states, Jordan had severed ties with Cairo

over its 1979 peace treaty with Israel under which Egypt recovered the Sinai.

Cargo and passenger ships, as well as a ferryboat, linked Aqaba only with Suez until the Egyptian navigation company and the Jordan National Shipping Lines signed a new agreement.

King Hussein, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said of Oman will attend Thursday's inauguration. The sultan is due to visit both Jordan and Egypt.

Passenger traffic

Jordan National Shipping Lines Director General Yasser Al Tal said that the new line was expected to attract at least half of the existing passenger traffic between Aqaba and Suez, which averages 1,470 people per day.

One ferryboat will leave each

port every morning and make the 68-kilometre run in about three hours.

The Farah II, chartered by the Jordan National Shipping Lines will be able to carry about 800 passengers, 10 loaded buses or trailer trucks and 55 tons in addition to other cargo, Mr. Tal said.

A bus ride from Amman to Cairo will cost JD 19 with reduced fares for students and sports groups.

Mr. Obeid said that two temporary departure and arrival hangars had been built on Aqaba's Yarmouk pier. The Nuweiba facilities, in a scenic oasis, are new. The 384-kilometre Amman-Aqaba highway will link up with the 500-kilometre road from Nuweiba to Cairo through Saint Catherine, famous for its Greek orthodox monastery founded by Queen Helena in 342 A.D., Sharm Al Sheikh and Suez.

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DR. JOHN F. HARVEY, Dean of Students, INTERCOLLEGE of Management and Communication Studies in Cyprus arrived in Amman yesterday to meet officials of the Ministry of Education and to visit private English-language schools. Dr. Harvey will also receive parents and students and take applications for admission to INTERCOLLEGE. He will be staying at the Jerusalem International Melia Hotel from Sunday morning, April 21 through Saturday evening, April 27.

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Queen's admirable effort

HER MAJESTY Queen Noor's current speaking tour of American universities represents a major Jordanian effort to expand the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, and aims at rallying American public support for the new joint peace initiative to solve the Palestinian problem.

The Jordanians and the Palestinians have both agreed to send out joint teams to major nations and to United Nations Security Council member countries to explain our new situation. But the Queen's mission follows a different course of action, though similar in nature and aims at a common objective. The American public plays an important role in shaping U.S. policy, and the American press, which has been publishing articles on and excerpts from the Queen's speeches in the United States, is regarded as an important vehicle bringing home to the American nation the facts about the Middle East.

Queen Noor spoke at North Carolina's Duke University of the injustices the Palestinians have had to suffer at the hands of the Israelis, and she urged the U.S. administration to take steps to redress the injustice and help solve the Middle East question. The Queen also spoke to this year's graduates and faculty members at Princeton on Thursday, assuring them that the Feb. 11 accord is a solid Arab commitment which offers mutual guarantees of Palestinian and Israeli rights.

So much has indeed been said and written about the plight of the Palestinians and the need for granting them their rights in their homeland. So many senators, congressmen, and other U.S. delegations have toured the Middle East since 1967 on fact-finding missions to know more about the situation. But so far, they have failed to bring about a real change in America's stand. The ideas collected by U.S. envoys during their visits and talks with Arab officials were sufficient to move the Reagan administration to act, we think. But, either because not enough genuine efforts have been made in this direction, or due to the strength of Israel's anti-Arab propaganda within the United States that have been dominating the minds of the American public, no constructive action has yet been taken.

The Queen's speaking tour and the impression she is expected to leave in the United States are looked on with a great measure of hope that they will bring about some change and draw a favourable response. It is a sincere and genuine effort that the Queen is making in the U.S.; we cannot but have a lot of admiration for it.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Furthering Arab cooperation

EGYPTIAN PRIME Minister Kamal Hassan Ali is due in Amman Saturday at the head of an official delegation to take part in the joint Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee meetings. The visit and the talks represent another step aimed at further bolstering bilateral cooperation in cultural, economic and information fields and another move to concert the political stands of Egypt and Jordan.

Cooperation and concerting of policies are essential elements for Arab solidarity and reflect the two countries' determination to take the first step towards achieving that goal. Solidarity on the basis of mutual respect and mutual confidence should be the objective of all Arabs, and the door will remain open for sister Arab countries to join in the march.

Needless to say that the enormous challenges facing the Arab nation ought to serve as an incentive for Arab leaders to join forces and concert their policies to fend off all danger and open the road for reactivating efforts to resolve the Palestine problem.

Jordanian-Egyptian relations are exemplary that should be copied by other Arab countries, and the talks in Amman should lead towards a wider scope of cooperation for the best interest of the Egyptian and Jordanian peoples.

Al Dustour: Israel whips up Lebanon tension

TEN YEARS HAVE PASSED after the start of the civil war in Lebanon and still there is no end in sight for the sufferings of the Lebanese people. The conflict goes on and on between all groups and militias and in an atmosphere of tragedy and fear and constant destruction. The latest factional fighting in west Beirut and the subsequent resignation of Prime Minister Rashid Karami left no ray of hope for the Lebanese people who now fear another long period of suffering that only God knows its result.

Lebanon is a country where people kill one another and where no principle is respected and now law is dominant. The Lebanese are busy killing one another, forgetting all about the South and Israeli occupation there and also about their real duty of resisting the invading Israeli forces and driving them out of the country. Israel is pursuing the implementation of its conspiracies against Lebanon, it is turning one faction in Sidon against another. It is creating trouble for the Beirut government in the capital and Tripoli and is using its war planes to raid areas in east Lebanon.

We are deeply in pain for seeing the whole of Lebanon falling victim to murderous actions by both the nationals and their enemies. In times of difficulty the Lebanese people ought to show solidarity and fend off aggression rather than attack and kill one another in the most brutal manner.

Sawt Al Shaab: Reestablishing law mandate

IN A policy statement delivered to Parliament on Wednesday, the prime minister expressed the government's keenness on preserving the citizens' freedom. He said the government will provide decent standard of living for all citizens and will offer all facilities for free expression, work and movement, free of all fear and repression within the jurisdiction of the law.

The government statement also said that the private sector should cooperate with the public sector and take a bigger share in responsibility for the country's national interests and the economy. But the statement made it clear that freedom should not be abused and laws not violated, otherwise nothing could be achieved and the society will be badly hit.

For this reason, it has become necessary for the government to introduce new laws and amendments to existing ones to forestall any tampering with the general spirit of law and order, and for outlining the extent of participation by the private and public sectors in implementing development projects and in handling public affairs.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Quit Arab Common Market now

By Fahed Fanek

JORDAN HAS always been for Arab cooperation and integration at both the economic and political levels. It has always been among the first to join any inter-Arab organisation and play a role in any pan-Arab effort, but is the Arab Common Market a real Arab integration establishment worthy of our membership with the sacrifices that go with it?

My answer is a flat no. Only five out of twenty-two Arab states joined the Arab common market. One of them later on suspended its membership. It is not therefore a pan-Arab arrangement.

The only alleged advantage provided by the common market is to facilitate the movement of persons and goods between the member states. Even this advantage is not working properly. Jordanians travelling to Arab countries are subjected

to the same stringent process of obtaining a visa. This visa takes several weeks and sometimes is not granted at all. The facility of entering Iraq and Syria without prior visa is given to all Arab nationals and is not stemming from the common market membership.

It could be argued, however, that the common market may have failed to facilitate the movement of labour and businessmen, but at least it did not hurt this movement. However, when it comes to the exchange of commodities, we find that our membership in the Arab Common Market is definitely damaging to our economy.

The Arab states members in the common market arrangement are either socialist-oriented, with foreign trade centrally managed by the public sector, such as Syria, or ones with free-trade zones where no customs are charged on im-

ports like the Gulf states.

In the case of the first category, our membership is by no means instrumental to our exports. Importation in these countries is performed by public sector institutions. The duty-tax exemptions are of no value because taxes would be payable from the government to the government. They do not work as incentive to importation from another common market member.

It is only logical for the government institutions engaged in importing a commodity from Jordan or Germany to compare the prices at origin without taking into account that the Jordanian products are tax-exempt.

Therefore, a country like Syria will import Jordanian products either for political reasons or for their competitiveness vis-a-vis foreign products in quality and price.

The tax which will be charged or exempted is not an essential element in the choice because it is a mere transfer within the government-exchange framework.

The other category of common-market members is the Gulf states. They have a free market, with practically no tax being charged on imports. Once more, the Jordanian products will have to compete on equal footing with the Japanese and American products on quality and price basis. Exemption from tax enjoyed by the common market members is meaningless simply because all imports are tax exempt. You do not have to be a member of the Arab Common Market in order to compete in such countries.

On the contrary, we find Jordanian importation performed by and large, by the

private sector. Tax and custom duty on imports are heavy. The exemptions are therefore very effective incentives for the Jordanian importers to import from the Common Market members. This is so, even in the cases when the Arab product is inferior in quality or higher in price. The treasury shoulders the burden through the exemptions for no reason.

Beside the huge losses by the Jordanian Treasury through meaningless exemptions, the local market is distorted. The same commodity that is sold in this market is taxed if imported from a foreign country but is exempt if imported from a member country.

Under this distortion it is only normal that the exemption will not be passed on to the consumer. Instead, it will be split between the importer, who will raise his profit margin as long as the competitors are

taxed, and the exporter, who can raise his prices over the prevailing world prices.

The Arab Common Market is not Arab or common and is not even a market. Only four Arab countries joined and none took it seriously. The Treasury is losing heavily by way of tax exemptions without reciprocal sacrifices by other members. It is distorting our local market and preventing the protection of local production. Our exports are not benefiting in any way. The question is why stay there?

We have demonstrated that the Arab Common Market is not a real integration instrument — it is in fact a substitute for real and effective Arab integration. We should not continue to be a party to this substitute.

Let us quit the Arab Common Market now!

10 years later, debate over Vietnam still rages in U.S.

By Arthur Spiegelman
Reuter

NEW YORK — Ten years after the Communist takeover of Saigon on April 30, 1975, the debate still rages with ferocity across America over the conflict that was the most unpopular in United States history.

The questions are the same as they were then: Who lost and who won, who was right and who was wrong, is America better or worse off for trying to fight a war in the jungles and rice paddies of South Vietnam?

Gen. William Westmoreland, the former Vietnam war commander, is one of those who feel the cause was honourable and there is nothing to apologise for.

At his 71st birthday party last month, the anger again came to the surface. Having just read a New York Times article about it being a decade since the U.S. lost the war, he turned to a dinner guest and declared: "America never lost the Vietnam war. The American army was not beaten in Vietnam."

It was Gen. Westmoreland who recently sued CBS Television for \$120 million for libel over a documentary that accused him of deliberately distorting estimates of Viet Cong strength to preserve public support during the war.

After 18 weeks of testimony, he

reached an out-of-court settlement that amounted to dropping the case. He claimed his reputation was unscathed but some evidence seemed to damage him.

While key figures like Gen. Westmoreland defend themselves, others such as anti-war activist Jerry Rubin say that history justified the protesters who took to the streets in the late 60s and early 70s, even though they were not right in every detail.

"We were wrong to eulogise the North Vietnamese. We needed good guys and bad guys then," says Mr. Rubin, a business executive now involved in bringing groups of young executives together.

Other figures from the war and America's internal battle with itself are anxious not to be heard from. Still others have made peace with themselves and their experiences.

What follows is an update on some of those who played roles in America's Vietnam war. Some were major players, others minor ones. All, however, were seared by the experience.

H. Rap Brown, the black student activist who shocked patriotic Americans with his declaration "violence is as American as apple pie", has changed his name to Jamil Abdullah Al-Amin, converted to Islam and runs a grocery in Atlanta.

Lieutenant William Calley, the pardoned convicted killer of 22 Vietnamese in the 1968 My Lai massacre, works in a jewellery store in Columbus, Georgia. He refuses to give interviews, although he almost agreed to talk to one writer last year if he was paid \$25,000. Friends say "Rusty" is bitter and thinks he was made the scapegoat for My Lai.

Ron Ridenhour, the former soldier who learned from friends that the My Lai massacre had taken place and then broke the story by sending angry letters to the Pentagon and Congress, is today an investigative reporter for the underground newspaper Gambit in New Orleans.

"I have mixed feelings. I felt it was the correct thing to do, but life confronts you with difficult situations. Do you betray your friends or do you uphold the principles, you think make up civilised society? I could not have it both ways," he said in a telephone interview.

Abbie Hoffman, the Yippie (youth in protest) founder who with Mr. Rubin was a co-defendant in the notorious Chicago seven trial of anti-war protesters, has become an environmentalist and feels the U.S. is moving into a new Vietnam in Central America.

Daniel Ellsberg, who was put on trial for leaking the Pentagon

papers about the origins of U.S. involvement, lives in California and is active in the anti-nuclear movement.

Leonard Boudin, Mr. Ellsberg's lawyer, is teaching at Stanford University in California and believes the U.S. learnt nothing from the war. "We came off badly and we are repeating our mistakes with no justification in Central America," he says.

Graham Martin, who as the last American ambassador to South Vietnam had 11 minutes to pack in an evacuation that many thought he botched by refusing to prepare, is in retirement in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. He thinks South Vietnam would have won the war if the United States had "kept the promises (on aid) it made in 1973. But we talked ourselves out of those commitments and the peace movement continued. The great cry was to stop the war and then the killing began and went on and on and goes on today."

Dean Rusk, secretary of state under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, teaches at the University of Georgia. He says the press sapped America's energies to fight and suggests that in a new war, censorship might have to be imposed.

"We stopped aid to the South Vietnamese and we did pull the rug out from under them."

Mr. Rusk thinks the war's outcome might have been different if President Kennedy had committed 100,000 U.S. troops at the start, instead of escalating gradually and not countering North Vietnam with massive force.

Henry Kissinger, secretary of state under Presidents Nixon and Ford, today is a respected foreign policy authority, out of government but with access to those in power. Many wish he was still in power but many are glad that he is not.

His latest views of Vietnam are that "America failed in Vietnam, but it gave the other nations of Southeast Asia time to deal with their own insurrections."

In articles, the man who shared a Nobel Peace Prize for his Vietnam peace efforts displays bitterness towards opponents of the war and a U.S. Congress that cut funds for South Vietnam.

Mr. Kissinger blames the Watergate scandal for Saigon's fall: "Despite all obstacles Nixon came heartbreakingly close to success... what destroyed these prospects was the collapse of executive authority because of Watergate."

"We shall never know whether South Vietnam could have held out with a more... resolute American policy. But that is not the point. The United States owed the peoples of Indochina a decent

opportunity for survival. Its domestic divisions made it impossible for the United States to pay this debt."

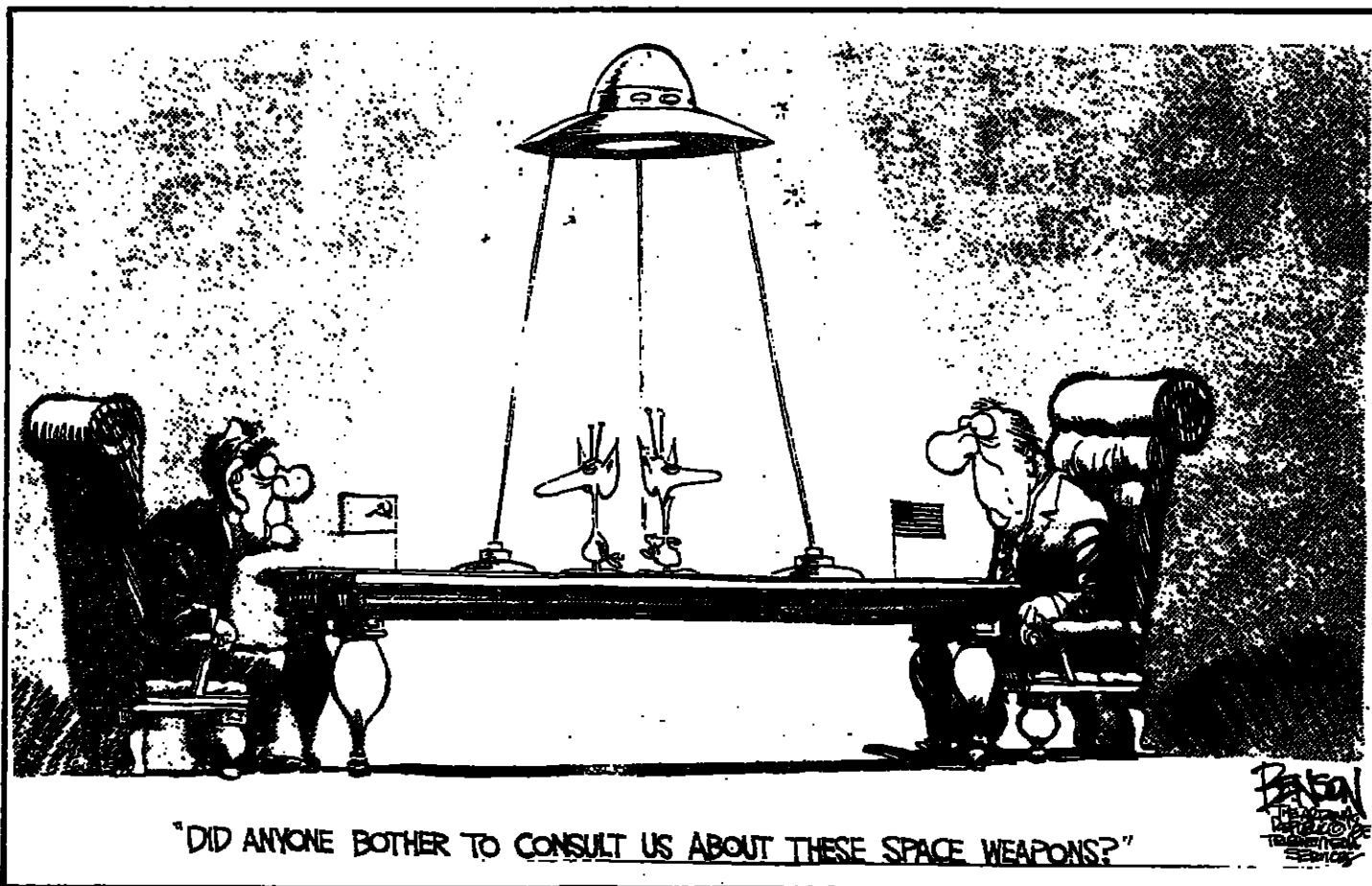
Richard Nixon, the president who both prolonged the war while seeking an honourable settlement and ended it, lives in retirement in Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.

His latest book is called "No More Vietnams" and argues that America has to be tough. He, too, blames the press for the outcome of the war.

Nguyen Cao Ky, a vice-president and premier of South Vietnam, owns a chain of liquor stores in California. He wages a propaganda war against the present rulers of Vietnam, claiming they do not have public support. He also denies allegations of connections with a Vietnamese crime ring in the United States, and says "I am a poor man."

Former South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu is believed by other Vietnamese exiles and refugee workers to be living somewhere in southwest London, but he apparently keeps a profile so low that it is virtually invisible.

Mr. Thieu resigned as president on April 21, 1975, and went to Taiwan before coming to Britain in September 1975. He plays no role in Vietnamese refugee affairs in Britain. Many refugees and others questioned by Reuters confessed ignorance of his address.



Peruvian politics shift to the left

By Kernan Turner
Associated Press

LIMA — Peruvian politics veered to the left in Sunday's presidential elections as voters anxious for relief from hunger, chronic unemployment and terrorist violence cast more than two-thirds of their ballots for Social Democratic and Marxist candidates.

Alan Garcia, 35-year-old candidate of the center-left Aprista Party will face a nominal challenge from Alfonso Barrantes, 57, Marxist candidate of a leftist coalition, in a runoff election in June.

Although the election board won't complete the count for weeks, unofficial computer projections show the electorate thoroughly rejected the candidate from the center-right Popular Action Party, which President Fernando Belaunde Terry led to a landslide victory in 1980. Mr. Belaunde was prohibited by law from seeking reelection this year.

Unofficial projections generally

accepted as accurate gave Mr. Garcia at least 45 per cent of the vote. Mr. Barrantes 22 per cent and Popular Action five per cent. The Democratic Conference, a conservative coalition, finished third with around 16 per cent of the projected vote.

Mr. Garcia will be the first Aprista, or member of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, to be seated in the national palace if he is inaugurated on July 28.

Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, the party's founder who died in 1979, had election victories thwarted twice by military coups.

Most political leaders hailed Sunday's election results as a victory for democracy and a defeat for the Shining Path guerrillas who urged an election boycott and threatened to kill peasants who voted.

Mr. Barrantes agreed, but told reporters it also was a demonstration that "in spite of our ideological and political dif-

ferences, we (Marxists and Apristas) can recognise the popular support and demonstrate to the people that with their votes they have put the right to rest and opted for the leftist political expression."

The first sign that the Apristas and the Marxists were gaining popular support came in 1978 when the government called for an election after 12 years of military dictatorship for an assembly to write a new constitution.

The Apristas won 38 of the 100 seats in the assembly eight Marxist parties took 37 seats and the conservatives got 25 seats. Mr. Belaunde's Popular Action boycotted the election.

Haya de la Torre served as president of the assembly, guiding the writing of the constitution that set presidential elections in 1980 and returned Peru to democratic rule.

Mr. Belaunde was the victor and took office with a majority in congress, but failed to revive the

Peruvian economy through private enterprise and foreign investment.

Instead, Peru now finds itself with 64 per cent unemployment, a \$13.9 billion foreign debt and terrorist violence that has cost 5,000 lives and millions of dollars of material damage.

The Aprista Party has waited 60 years for a chance to apply its Social Democratic principles to Peruvian development, including a state-controlled economy with emphasis on agricultural and industrial production.

Mr. Garcia has called for a national unity and promised to be a president of all the people.

He warmly received Mr. Barrantes at his home Sunday night after the projections showed an Aprista victory.

The gesture was significant in Peru, where the Marxists and Apristas have been locked for years in a bitter battle for representation of the working class.

Communist guerrillas boost attacks in southern Philippines

By Rajendra Bajpai
Reuter

DAVAO, Philippines — The smell of gunpowder lingers in the towns and villages of the southern Philippine island of Mindanao where dense forests provide safe havens for increasingly-active Communist guerrillas.

In town after town, the walls are covered with Communist graffiti and there are frequent bloody encounters between the military and the New Peoples' Army (NPA), the fighting arm of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

The tension is palpable in Davao, premier port in central Mindanao and centre of the fight against a Communist warfare which U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said this month posed a serious threat to the government of Washington ally President Ferdinand Marcos.

"This is an undeclared war. This is not an ordinary situation," Brigadier-General Jaime Echiverria, regional commander for Davao, told Reuters.

In the past year, daily killings and robberies have reduced Davao to a city of fear.

Though Mindanao is far from Central America, people here ask if it will become like Nicaragua, where leftist Sandinist guerrillas wrested power from the right-wing Somoza dictatorship in a bloody civil war. Agdao, a sprawling Davao slum, has been popularly renamed "Nicaragua" and Ma-A district has become "Ma-Anaguan."

As darkness descends, city streets are deserted as people brace for yet another night of terror and violence. In Davao, 369 people were killed between January and November last year, according to official statistics.

In the area under Gen. Echiverria's command, which includes the city and surrounding provinces, 349 people died during the first three months of 1985. They included 45 soldiers and 163 people listed by the military as "enemies".

April began with a bloodbath as 50 rebels were killed over Easter in Surigao Del Sur province, northeast of Davao.

Nearly all the killings remain unsolved because of the almost total lack of cooperation from the people.

But Gen. Echiverria says this is changing and more cooperation is forthcoming. Local political observers, however, are doubtful and say there is almost no faith or confidence in the military.

Soldiers are feared rather than respected. One senior officer told Reuters that abuses by members of the armed forces were a reality, as was growing sympathy for the Communists.

"Unless genuine grievances of the people are removed, the situation could worsen," he said. "There was a time 30 years ago when the hammer and sickle raised fear but somewhere along the line it (fear) disappeared."

Acting Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos has estimated nationwide Communist guerrilla strength at 10,000 to 12,000. In the Davao region, says Gen. Echiverria, the rebels have doubled their numbers to 2,400 men in the past year.

It is the gains made by the Communists in recent years that have sparked concern over the threat they pose to President Marcos.

In addition to Mr. Weinberger's concern, Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Armitage said recently the fate of the Communist insurgency could be decided within three years.

Philippine military chiefs last week held a two-day conference to assess the fight against the Communist guerrillas.

Despite the meeting and the comments by Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Armitage, Information Minister Gregorio Cendana said this week that claims by the NPA that it was growing in strength and influence were "grossly exaggerated".

The claims were made at a clandestine meeting between journalists and guerrilla leaders.

PROFILE

Stone aesthetics that yearn for human poesy

By Josephine Zananiri
Special for the Jordan Times

LEGS SURELY spaced apart, hands clasped behind back, head slightly inclined, in deep discussion, stands Fakhri Barghouty upon an expensive, hand-woven Persian rug. Mr. Barghouty, Palestinian by birth, Saudi by nationality and a relative newcomer to Amman, has in his few years here left an indelible mark. The creator of one of Jordan's most controversial villas, the Barghouty mansion, and the organiser of a new cultural movement, the Thursday salon, Mr. Barghouty is a much discussed figure.

For most men, dreams remain private and unobtainable. Not so far Mr. Barghouty, the man who saw in himself the power to realise his aspirations and who created the stage and environment in which to do so. The motives behind the man are complex, intriguing and often altruistic. A powerful man, Fakhri Barghouty is capable of manipulating and directing others usually with the grace and ease of one born to do so. One of the most visual impressions of Mr. Barghouty, a tall figure above the height of others, extending a welcoming arm to

guests and minions and directing them to a place assigned.

The unifying motive for Mr. Barghouty's action must be his sense of family. A father of nine himself, and the protector of a large extended family who flock to his house, he appears very much an elder statesman to his clan. However, it is not only the present family which motivates him as many of his aspirations are united with his desire "not to let" his uncle and father-in-law, Mohammad Abdul Salam Barghouty, "slip from the public eye".

At sixty-one, Fakhri Barghouty can look back over a life of great hardship and great success. Born in 1925 in the village of Deir Ghassaneh, near Ramallah, he remembers the idyllic childhood of home, village and school in the rural setting of hills covered with olive groves, figs and fruit trees. With a nostalgic shrug, he keenly observes: "I feel that the enjoyment of yesterday was incomparable; it was much happier. We had subliminal aspirations which we realised in later days, although happiness does not prevail as it did then."

His entering the larger world of Palestine at the age of ten, when he transferred to the Haifa school

of his beloved uncle, Mohammad Abdul Salam Barghouty, brought with it all the political realities and turmoil of the thirties. When his uncle moved to Jerusalem to lecture at both the Arab College and the Rashidiyah, the teenage Fakhri followed. Mohammad Abdul Salam Barghouty was not only a physicist and mathematician but a writer as well and had one of the most influential columns in 'El Fife' the Jaffa-based newspaper. The young Barghouty recalls his uncle's house as a boy serving coffee to "eminent men of letters, scientists, teachers, artists, journalists and academics who came either seeking advice, asking opinions, or sharing a thought with the famous man. Lauded with honours throughout his short life, including the offer of Deputy Secretary General of the newly inaugurated Arab League, Mohammad Abdul Salam Barghouty remained a humble man accessible to all. His untimely death at the age of forty-four was much mourned by both fellow Palestinians and Arabs. His memory has been constantly kept alive by his daughter, Su'ad, married to his nephew Fakhri Barghouty, throughout their wanderings. His dream of a salon will be realised

fourty years later when the Barghoutys open their own home for the Thursday Salon, in his honour.

At this point in time Mr. Barghouty is unsure of the exact name he will give these cultural evenings. He chuckles. "Some are unaware of the great salons of Europe, Cairo and Beirut and think of the word as only applying to hair-dressers."

Returning to his early years in Jerusalem, Fakhri Barghouty sadly details the deteriorating situation in Palestine. He describes the valiant struggle by the people during the six-month strike and the hardship accompanying it. He vividly remembers British repression, arbitrary arrests, beatings, laying siege to whole villages and the ever-present British condescension with the Zionist movement. "We would read reports of illegal Jewish immigrants entering after a little skirmish," he recalls, "as the British invariably posted patrols out of the area." He remembers Jewish neighbours during those years of unrest. "None of us knew what was to happen," he adds with a resigned drooping of his hand. However, he recalls the increasing urgency of anger against Jewish migration and the selling of land to the new settlers.



Fakhri Barghouty: Come to my world of human communication

In the post-war era, Mr. Barghouty worked as a translator and joined the Arab Legion. After the Palestinian tragedy was inflicted, he, like so many of his compatriots, sought refuge in other Arab lands. In 1950 he moved to Dharan as an employee of ARAMCO, and from there he started on his long road to success. After a period of time with ARAMCO, he set up the Dharan Electrical Supply Company and later the Badnah Power and Water Company. Following this, he established a business for a Saudi entrepreneur. Mr. Barghouty, like many of his contemporary Palestinians, will always remain grateful to the late King Abdul-Aziz and his successors for the 1952 declaration, "giving us Saudi nationality and offering us every facility."

In the early sixties, the Barghoutys moved to Kuwait to further their children's education and there started "one of the most gratifying periods of my life," he says with obvious satisfaction. Working as a translator and interpreter for the then Kuwaiti Ministry of Information, Fakhri Barghouty not only translated, wrote reports, prepared brochures etc. but participated in the rapid development of the newly independent Kuwait. Attending conferences, visiting the U.N. and meeting with foreign dignitaries are remembered with fondness and relish. He reminisces with great affection on Ahmad Zaki the late editor of 'El Arabi' "who used to gather us in his office and educate us," he says with a warm laugh.

In 1965, the Barghoutys returned to their adopted country, Saudi Arabia, and set up business there in electrical contracting, foodstuffs and catering. However, with the children nearing university age, they moved yet again to San Francisco.

As a man who fought hard in his adult life for his own education, a B.T.M. in Scientific Management as well as a political science degree, Fakhri Barghouty is doubly proud of his own children's success, and feels just a little lazy that he has not completed his Masters thesis in International Relations, on the relatively unknown King-Crane Commission (sent to the Middle East after World War I, the commission recommended independence for the area and checks on the rapidly-growing Zionist inflow.)



The Barghoutys' mansion — old times still a-flying

As a West Banker and an Arab, Mr. Barghouty decided to return to home territory, thesis unfinished, and fulfil some other aspirations. The first step was the building of his mansion. Mr. Barghouty had always dreamed of a medieval residence. Built in a classical style, the mansion is not only centre stage for Mr. Barghouty but houses an exquisite collection of Persian carpets, hand-carved furniture and an enormous number of reproduction paintings. Able to contain over two hundred and fifty people, the reception area of the mansion is the ideal setting for a literary scientific salon.

When discussing his favourite subject the salon, Mr. Barghouty invariably returns to his uncle. He admonishes, "write about him not me". After a short exchange in Arabic, Su'ad Barghouty returns with a thick folder of telegrams. They are condolences on the death of her father; names mentioned include prime ministers, academics, notables etc. There are at least three hundred.

Fakhri Barghouty, even as a young refugee of limited means, cared for an extended family of twenty seven, so the task of catering for several hundred academics, intellectuals, artists etc. is not a daunting one. Both he and his wife Su'ad, "The support throughout my life", as he affectionately calls her, are delighted at the prospect of not only reviving a beloved memory but as people who enjoy the company of others and who wish to contribute to the Jordanian cultural life, "the evenings will be fulfilling enough," they believe.

V-E Day: Peace and reconciliation in Europe

By David Schoenbaum

David Schoenbaum, educated in the United States, Germany and England, is professor of history at the University of Iowa. He is the author of scholarly articles and books on Germany.

ON MAY 7, 1945, German forces surrendered unconditionally to General Dwight Eisenhower at his headquarters in Reims, France, as British, French and Soviet representatives looked on. Two days later, this time in the presence of American representatives, they surrendered again in Berlin to Soviet forces under Marshal Georgi Zhukov. The victors called the occasion "V-E Day," for "victory in Europe."

The German surrender marked the end of World War II in Europe, the greatest war in the continent's history. It marked the collapse of a system and an ideology that had carried conquest, mass murder and exploitation to the far corners of Europe and beyond since 1939.

Americans had not only equipped and deployed their own forces around the world. They also supplied their allies through "Lend-Lease," an aid programme of unprecedented comprehensiveness, that extended even to the Arctic Circle, the Persian Gulf and across the Himalayas. Since its beginnings in 1941, total Lend-Lease aid to allies around the world had exceeded \$50,000 million. Of this, more than \$30,000 million went to Britain and her dependencies, another \$10,000 million to the Soviet Union.

Three comparative measures help restore some contemporary proportion to the magnitude of Lend-Lease. One perspective is the size of the U.S. economy and federal budget at the end of World War II. In 1945 America's entire Gross National Product was \$211,000 million. The federal budget for 1945 amounted to \$95,000 million, of which \$85,000 million — or a little more than 89 per cent — was allocated to defence.

A second comparative measure is the projected level of postwar reparations. When the subject of German reparations was introduced at the Yalta Conference in February 1945, Soviet delegates proposed a total claim of \$30,000 million — half of it, or \$10,000 million, to be reserved to the Soviet Union — that is, an amount roughly equivalent to American aid it had received since 1941.

A third measure is the European Recovery Programme, the so-called Marshall Plan for postwar reconstruction. In the four years between 1947 and 1951, the United States invested about \$13,000 million in what has been called the most imposing programme of international assistance ever undertaken. But measured in wartime dollars, it represented perhaps a third of Lend-Lease aid to Britain, and corresponds to the total of American aid to the Soviet Union during a roughly similar four-year period.

As the Marshall Plan confirmed, Americans also accepted wide responsibility for European and world reconstruction when the war was over. Mindful of their traditional national values, and their errors and short-sightedness in the years after World War I, they committed themselves to widened global economic opportunity, national self-determination, and a new international system of collective security against aggression, enshrined in the United Nations.

When World War II began, many Americans believed that this time they could leave it to the Europeans to resist the new Nazi German aggressors. But the collapse of France in 1940, and the frightening year that followed, when Britain was left to carry on alone, left indelible marks on American opinion. Lend-Lease was the obvious product of this reexamination. But it was novel only in its outward form. Its larger purpose was not merely a tradition but a virtual article of American security and diplomatic faith: to resist any single power's domination of the European continent by helping allies to help themselves.

At the same time, it was of incalculable importance that Americans had invariably understood their democratic values as an integral part of their national interest. What virtually assured eventual American entry in the European war was that large numbers of Americans were outraged by Hitler's Germany as well as threatened by it. The intimate connection between American values and American security was both catalyst and core of the declaration of objectives known as the "Atlantic Charter," which was negotiated between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in August 1941.

Its common principles included national self-determination, the right of people to form their own governments, equal access for all nations to the world's trade and resources, security for all peoples against fear and want, freedom of the seas, and a peace based on the abandonment of force and on disarmament.

Though issued three months before America had even officially entered the war, the Atlantic Charter was, and remained, a basic statement of American war goals, whose principles and influence are still reflected in the United Nations and other international bodies.

The other major declaration of American purpose, proclaimed at the Casablanca Conference in early 1943, was the doctrine of unconditional surrender. It reflected both historical experience and political good sense. As most Americans now saw it, they had let aggressors off the hook in 1918 by offering the Germans an armistice. The result was an enemy that refused to acknowledge its own defeat. Instead, it blamed defeat on German democrats and rearmored for another try at aggressive war and conquest. This time the Germans must have no doubt who lost the war and who was responsible for their national defeat and humiliation.

It was also clear to thoughtful Americans that the world should know America meant to prevail. At least indirectly, doubts about America's — and the West's — stamina and purpose had led to World War II. They persuaded aggressors that they had little to fear from attacking their neighbours, and convinced their neighbours that they could expect little help if they resisted. Immediately before the war, European nations had tried to buy off the aggressors instead of appeasement, the Soviet Union through a non-aggression pact with Germany. Both efforts failed. So the goal of unconditional surrender was not only a signal to the Germans but to America's allies that they would not be left alone.

The combined goals of the Atlantic Charter and unconditional surrender framed the issues with which the United States grappled at the great Three-Power summit conferences of 1943 and 1945 at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam. Some of the issues were long-term, like Germany's future, Europe's security, and America's role in both. At home and at the conference table, Americans struggled with the choices — whether to punish the Germans, or reeducate and rehabilitate them; whether to exploit Germany's territory and economic assets or distribute them among its neighbours; whether to dismember Germany, partition it, or retain its national unity; whether to bring home the troops, or maintain a European presence; whether to participate in an international system of collective security, and if so how.

It was not surprising that consensus came hard and disagreement easily between Allies whose collective memories were so different: between negotiators whose history had taught them they had nothing to fear from diversity and openness, and those who believed they were only safe in a world they could dominate and control.

The Yalta Conference, held in February 1945, dramatised this division. At Yalta, the United States and its Western allies convinced the Soviet Union to join them in signing a Declaration of Liberated Europe calling for free elections and self-determination. There were, nonetheless, significant areas of agreement between the wartime Allies. The conferees agreed that Germany must never again become a threat to world peace, and assumed collective responsibility for the country after victory. They agreed that the French would join the victors as an occupying power. They agreed that Germany would continue to be a single economic area with a common currency, transport and movement of goods.

In 1945-46, Americans brought German leaders to justice — Nazi party and police officials, civil servants, diplomats, generals, businessmen — for their crimes against humanity and international peace. In 1946-47, they called free elections, convened constitutional assemblies, and reconstructed the federal institutions in which Germans had historically felt at home. By 1949, they had broken up the ancient cartels like IG Farben, helped reorganise free trade unions, reformed a worthless currency, and funded new jobs and productivity in cities.

And so, gradually, the judges, occupiers and military governors — American, British and French alike — became the allies of a new Germany, more stable and democratic than any before it, in the strong, free Western Europe that remains the most enduring and important monument to the terrible sacrifices of World War II — USA.

Oscar joins F. Murray Abraham on the subway

By Arthur Spiegelman
Reuter

NEW YORK — F. Murray Abraham waltzes into his publicist's office carrying a brown paper bag. Reaching into it, he pulls out the Oscar he won two weeks ago for best actor in "Amadeus".

"Better than a rabbit," says the actor who performed the latest show business miracle, changing from a nobody who rides the New York subway into an Academy Award winner who rides the subway.

To hear Abraham tell it, the more things change the more they almost remain the same.

For riding the underground is a measure of Abraham's newfound fame: He still travels on it from his modest flat in New York's Brooklyn section to Manhattan in

the city centre but now he has an Oscar he can take with him and sometimes people stare at him as if they have seen him somewhere before.

"They think, 'that can't be what's his name, can it' but one woman was so complimentary that I let her see what I had in the bag," Abraham says as he collapses onto a couch, surrounded by his publicist's photos of better-known stars like Donald Sutherland, Richard Gere, Richard Chamberlain and Margot Kidder.

You may not recognise Abraham now, but you will in the future. If, as he puts it, he ever finds another job.

"The next role after you win an Academy Award is the really important one," he says as people wander in and out of the office for a glance at the Oscar.

They know who he is and what it means to be a struggling 45-year-old actor and win such an award after a career in which every part had to be fought for and disappointment came more often than success.

Abraham thinks his Academy Award signals to other unknown actors that their big break can come, just as his did.

In "Amadeus", Abraham plays the Viennese court composer Antonio Salieri, whose goal in life is to murder Mozart, portrayed as a childish fool blessed by God with genius.

The devout Salieri feels God has cheated him by speaking through Mozart, and it is a measure of Abraham's performance that you agree with him.

His Salieri is not a villain to be hissed at but rather someone to pity, as Abraham does.

In one chilling scene in the film, Salieri is with God that he shoves a crucifix into an open fire. "My mother still can't forgive me for that. She's Italian Catholic and that scene hurt her," Abraham says.

But his mother is pleased that her son has risen from the lower depths of show business — he once played a leaf in an underwear commercial — to winning an Academy Award.

She was even more pleased when Abraham flew down to El Paso, Texas, where she lives, and where he grew up, and handed her a brown paper bag with an Oscar in it.

Abraham's father was Lebanese and his first name is Fahrid. Abraham says his next step is to find work. The job offers, all promising big money, have been pouring in. "But who wants to play child molesters?" says Abraham.

Also, who wants to do a one-man Freud show, another role being dangled in front of him.

"The money is great. I had to turn down \$500,000 for two weeks' work because I don't do child molesters. I'm getting offered a lot of things, but the quality is bad."

He is seriously considering doing a film with Italian movie-maker Lina Wertmuller and will be in Rome this week with his family.

"I don't get it. It's crazy. Can't she come here? It would have been cheaper for Wertmuller to come here than for us to take the subway to the plane and fly to Rome," he says with a smile.

A trip to Rome is not exactly a chore for an actor who at several times in his career found himself too broke to pay for music lessons for his children or even to take his wife to the movies.

At one point, Abraham was making a good living doing commercials but he dropped out because he was getting to be known as "a one-minute actor".

The drop in income led his wife to go to work to support the family and a lot of friends chipped in to help. "People started supporting us. My daughter's music teacher started giving her lessons for free, things like that."

"I believe in purity of purpose and it paid off."

With that, F. Murray Abraham puts his Oscar in the brown paper bag and sets off to Brooklyn — on the subway.

English bishop stirs church's biggest controversy for years

By Alan Elsner
Reuter

LONDON — A mild-mannered churchman has enraged Britain's ruling Conservative Party and provoked the biggest theological debate to strike the staid Anglican Church for generations.

The bishop of Durham, 60-year-old David Jenkins, has rarely been out of the headlines since he stunned churchgoers last year by referring to Biblical accounts of Jesus' resurrection from the dead as "a conjuring trick with bones".

A former theology professor who was almost unknown before his Durham appointment, Bishop Jenkins has also assailed Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government for neglecting the plight of the poor and condemned nuclear arms as obscene.

Bishop Jenkins hit the headlines again recently with a radio lecture calling for the Church of England

to develop its own "Liberation Theology which would take some diagnoses of Marxism very seriously".

While the Bishop's supporters say he has only brought the thoughts of many British Christians into the open, a growing band of critics, both inside and outside the church, believe he is unfit for this post and have called on him to resign.

"He devalues his office and divides the church with his wild, incoherent ramblings," said Conservative parliamentarian Neil Hamilton.

"I believe him to be a kind, academic man but nevertheless I believe he should not be a bishop in the Church of England," said Maurice Wood, bishop of Norwich.

Bill Westwood, bishop of Peterborough, said Bishop Jenkins' view that belief in the physical reality of Jesus' virgin birth, resurrection and divinity was not essential to Christianity should have disqualified him from being a bishop.

"Not everything is up for grabs in the Christian faith. Some things are irreducible," he said.

Bishop Jenkins has stirred controversy since he was named to the Durham post, fourth highest in the British branch of the Anglican Church, which represents 67 million people worldwide.

Church traditionalists collected 12,500 signatures to a petition against the appointment. Then, days after his enthronement last July, lightning damaged the medieval cathedral at York, the archbishopric in which Bishop Jenkins serves, leading some to speak of "divine wrath".

But Bishop Jenkins is popular among the 51,000 registered Anglicans of his diocese, which includes poor mining villages and areas of urban decay and high unemployment.

There were record attendances at Durham this Easter with many worshippers saying they had come to church for the first time in years especially to hear Bishop Jenkins preach.

His beaming face, topped by an unruly mass of white hair, has become a familiar sight on British Television.

"In public relations terms, Jenkins dropped a clanger. But in the long term, the church is identifying itself with the poor," said David Edwards, a church historian and provost of London's southwark Cathedral.

Bishop Jenkins, who comes from a family of Methodists and says he was converted to Anglicanism at the age of 12, believes that with weekly church attendance falling close to the million mark, Christianity must be made more relevant to modern society.

"We must resume our search

for progress in the direction of justice ... and the organisation of systematic and social caring," he said in this week's radio lecture.

Such ideas have brought Bishop Jenkins into a direct clash with the free-market ideology of the Conservative Party, traditional ally of the established church.

Its policies, he said in a recent television interview, were leading Britain towards a "police state where the smaller number of wealthy people are protected in their wealth against the increasing number of poor and dispossessed people".

Conservative Party Chairman John Gummer, a member of the church's general synod, has objected to such statements by Bishop Jenkins and questioned church involvement in political affairs.

While Bishop Jenkins' political views have brought him public attention, his colleagues — some of whom have also sought a gre-

ater political role for the church — are primarily concerned with his unorthodox theological utterances.

Robert Runcie, archbishop of Canterbury and spiritual leader of the church, was forced to intervene in the debate provoked by Bishop Jenkins' assertion that Jesus' body may have been removed from his tomb rather than rising from the dead.

"It won't do for us to strain out of the stories about Jesus all that we find difficult because it has an element of miracle and mystery about it," Archbishop Runcie said in a sermon.

With all 44 Anglican bishops due to meet in June, Archbishop Runcie is under pressure from traditionalists to order Bishop Jenkins to adopt a lower profile.

It may be difficult. As Bishop Jenkins once said in a sermon, "I am a bishop who keeps on stirring up trouble."

At the same time, it was of incalculable importance that Americans had invariably understood their democratic values as an integral part of their national interest. What virtually assured eventual American entry in the European war was that large numbers of Americans were outraged by Hitler's Germany as well as threatened by it. The intimate connection between American values and American security was both catalyst and core of the declaration of objectives known as the "Atlantic Charter," which was negotiated between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in August 1941.

Everton widens gap on top of English League

LONDON (R) — English first division leaders Everton swept on smoothly in their quest for three soccer trophies at domestic and European level with a 2-0 league win Saturday over Stoke, who are relegated.

Everton, fired by goals from in-form striker Graeme Sharp and midfielder Kevin Sheedy, surged 10 points clear at the top — for 24 hours at least.

Second-placed Manchester United, who Everton play in the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup final on May 18, have the chance to close the gap when they face Luton in Sunday's televised match.

Everton's mounting success — they are also in the last four of the European Cup Winners' Cup — contrasts sharply with the plight of Stoke, bottom of the 22-team division from which the last three clubs go down.

Stoke, with only three wins in 35 league games, are 20 points adrift of Coventry, who slipped to 21st spot after a 2-0 defeat by Nottingham Forest. Luton, 20th and a point ahead of Coventry, are the other club in the greatest jeopardy.

Ipswich, next to bottom overnight, eased their relegation worries by climbing to 18th spot with a surprise 3-2 win away to third-placed Tottenham.

The London club, whose 11-point deficit on the leaders effectively put them out of the title hunt, were joined when Ipswich seized a fifth-minute lead through Alan Sunderland.

Striker David Leworthy equalised in the second half and scored again on only his second appearance, but further goals by Mark Brennan and Eric Gates, from the penalty spot, clinched it for Ipswich.

Tottenham's London neighbours West Ham, also facing the possibility of second division soccer next season, helped their cause with a crucial 1-0 away win over fellow relegation candidates Sunderland.

A first half goal by Paul Goddard did the trick and left Sunderland, recently beaten by Norwich in the English League Cup final, among four clubs who must contemplate a worrying run-in to the season.

The quartet, completed by Ipswich, Luton and Coventry, are immediately above Stoke and separated by only two points.

With Everton as champions-elect, the pursuing clubs are now competing for places in the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup next season — a battle in which Liverpool and Southampton enhanced their claims.

European Cup holders Liverpool, who resume their trophy defence against Panathinaikos in Greece next Wednesday, routed Newcastle 3-1 to go fourth.

They bounced back from their F.A. Cup semifinal replay defeat by Manchester United three days ago with a stunning second half display. John Wark, Gary Gil-

lespie and Paul Walsh each scored in a 20-minute spell, while Neil McDonald replied for Newcastle.

Southampton, lifted by an early goal from Steve Moran, beat former European Champions Aston Villa 2-0 to take fifth place, but fellow UEFA candidates Arsenal slumped 1-0 at London rivals Queen's Park Rangers.

A first half goal by Robbie James proved the downfall of an Arsenal side whose defeat underlined their erratic form and pushed them to seventh.

Aberdeen are within two points of retaining the Scottish Premier Division crown after their emphatic 4-0 victory over Dumbarton.

Alex McLeish put them on course for success with his first goal of the season midway through the first half, and Iain Angus added the second just before halftime.

Jordan out of World Soccer Cup

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's hopes of qualifying for the 1986 World Soccer Cup finals in Mexico disappeared Friday when they lost their final qualifier against Iraq.

Two goals by Iraq's Ahmad Radee and Karim Alawi in the 46th and 50th minute respectively ended Jordan's trail in the fight for world honours.

Iraq's victory puts them second in the Asian Group I Sub-Group B on 4 points, with Qatar leading on goal difference, Jordan third with 2 points.

A final clash between Qatar and Iraq next Friday will decide who goes through to the next stage to meet the United Arab Emirates.

Lloyd beats Sabatini

AMELIA ISLAND, Florida (R) — Top-seeded American Chris Evert Lloyd overcame a valiant effort by 14-year-old Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina Friday for a 6-1, 1-6, 6-3 victory in the quarterfinals of the \$250,000 Women's Tennis Association (WTA) Championship.

Lloyd's victory, her third over Sabatini in five days, took her to the semifinals where she will play third-seeded West German Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, who defeated American Kathy Horvath 6-1, 7-5.

Lloyd, 30, a three-time WTA champion, breezed through the first set as Sabatini made 21 unforced errors. But, undaunted, the punky Argentine teenager jumped out to a 5-0 lead in the second set and forced the third set by holding serve in the seventh game.

In their last match-up at Hilton Head, Lloyd coasted to a 6-4, 6-0 victory over Sabatini.

"I was on kind of a roll until she hit that shot," Lloyd said, referring to a lob that Sabatini chased down from behind then executed a

between-the-legs shot that sailed over Lloyd's head and landed on the line for a winner.

"I couldn't believe that shot. I've never seen a shot like that in my life from (John) McEnroe, (Ilie) Nastase or Martina (Navratilova). It wasn't that she passed me, but it's that it went over my head and landed on the line," Lloyd said.

Lloyd did not regain control of the match until she fended off three break points in the seventh game of the final set to take a 5-2 lead. Sabatini fought off three match points before a backhand failed in the ninth game.

In other quarterfinal action, second-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia needed just 47 minutes to dispose of unseeded Virginia Ruzici of Romania 6-0, 6-2.

Mandlikova will play fourth-seeded Zina Garrison of the United States in the other semifinal.

Garrison overcame a first-set tiebreaker loss to defeat 15-year-old Steffi Graf of West Germany 6-7, (97), 6-1, 6-2.

Brazil's Senna gains pole spot for Portuguese Grand Prix

ESTORIL, Portugal (R) — Brazil's Ayrton Senna underlined his enormous potential in Formula One motor racing when he held on to pole position in Saturday's final qualifying for Sunday's Portuguese Grand Prix.

Senna remained on target for the first World Championship victory of his meteoric rise to prominence when he twice improved on his pacesetter performance Friday.

First he reduced his opening session effort of one minute 21.708 seconds to 1:21.210. Then he emphasised his domination by romping round the Estoril circuit in 1:21.007.

No driver has travelled the track quicker. Fittingly, it was Senna's first pole placing in a Grand Prix career which began only last season.

"My car was very, very good," the thoughtful Brazilian said.

Senna did everything asked of him during the two days of qualifying. But he will start the 70-lap race with a major threat in his driving mirrors — the McLaren of Frenchman Alain Prost, everyone's tip for the title he has lost narrowly for the last two years.

Prost, first in Portugal last October and first in Brazil two weeks ago, will be bidding for his fourth successive triumph, a feat last achieved by Austrian Jochen Rindt 15 years ago.

And there is every chance Prost, who improved to second from fifth best Friday, will win yet again. He has shown many times that a high position on the starting grid can be as beneficial as the front. Particularly when his car runs perfectly race after race.

Former champion Keke Rosberg of Finland, put the tribulations of Friday behind him as expected and bounced back to

third place with a typical display of controlled aggression in his Williams.

Senna's team-mate Elio de Angelis of Italy dropped from second to fourth while compatriot Michele Alboreto, quickest in qualifying at Rio de Janeiro, put his Ferrari into fifth place.

Sweden's Stefan Johansson, signed by Ferrari as a replacement for Rene Arnoux of France only last Tuesday, was 11th best. An impressive debut considering he had not stepped into the latest model from the famous Italian stable until he arrived in Estoril.

Reigning World Champions Niki Lauda of Austria, anxious to get among the points following a blank in Brazil, starts seventh.

He, too, could follow Prost home in the familiar red and white car — a repeat of the last championship race in Portugal.

Lopes sets world record in Rotterdam marathon

ROTTERDAM (R) — Portugal's Olympic Champion Carlos Lopes slashed nearly a minute off the world best marathon time Saturday when he won the Rotterdam event in two hours seven minutes 11 seconds.

Lopes broke the previous mark of 2:08:05 set by Britain's Steve Jones in the Chicago Marathon last October.

The 38-year-old Portuguese, who retained his World Cross Country title in Lisbon last month, set a punishing pace from the start as he strode out with Belgians

Vincent Rousseau and Luc Waegeman.

Waegeman, who ran a marathon in Japan only last week, fell back after 15 kilometres and then Rousseau weakened at the halfway stage of the 42.195 kilometres event. No-one else was able to close the gap.

Britain's John Graham finished second in 2:09:39 and Dutchman Cor Lambregts third in 2:11:02.

Lopes' previous best time was 2:08:39 when he finished second to Australia's Rob de Castella in the 1983 Rotterdam event.

'Kid' Meza retains WBC crown

LOS ANGELES (R) — Juan 'Kid' Meza of Mexico retained his World Boxing Council (WBC) super-bantamweight championship Friday night by stopping American Mike Ayala in the sixth round of a scheduled 12-round bout.

The 29-year-old Meza pummeled Ayala with relentless lefts and right after the challenger retreated to a corner at the start of the sixth round.

Finally at one minute and 20 seconds of the round Ayala dropped to one knee. He got to his feet before the count reached 10 but referee John Thomas stopped the fight.

It was Ayala's first loss since he was knocked out in June of 1979, when he failed in his only other title fight. In that bout, for the WBC featherweight championship, he was knocked out in the 15th round by then champion American Danny 'Little Red' Lopez.

The first two rounds of the bout were fairly even with both men very tentative.

In the third round, however, Meza, with a two-and-a-half inch height advantage, began opening up the fight using an effective left jab.

Ayala came back in the fifth round connecting with two sharp lefts to the champion's head which appeared to stun him.

But in the final 30 seconds, the 27-year-old Ayala retreated into a corner for the first time and seemingly allowed Meza to hit him at will.

The scene repeated itself at the start of the sixth round with Ayala going to the same corner and Meza renewing his attack.

The victory for Meza, his first since he won the title on November 3, with a one round knockout over champion Jaime Garza of Mexico, improved his record to 41-6-0.

Ayala's record is now 37-3-0. On the same bill Friday night undefeated Julio Cesar Chavez of Mexico made a successful first defence of his WBC super-featherweight championship with an impressive sixth-round knockout over number-one contender Ruben Castillo of the United States.

The 22-year-old Chavez, who improved his record to 44-0, with 40 of his victories inside the distance, battered the challenger relentlessly with lefts and rights before the knock out.

Algeria qualifies for next round of World Cup

PARIS (R) — Algeria beat Angola 3-2 (halftime 2-0) in Algiers Friday in the return leg of their World Cup, African Zone, qualifying match, joining Tunisia and Libya among those already through to the third round.

Algeria, a finalist in the 1982 World Cup, held Angola to a

goal-less draw in Luanda two weeks ago and won 3-2 on aggregate, the Algerian news agency APS received here said.

Scorers: Algeria: Mansouri (14th minute), Menad (42), Bouiche (65) Angola: Machado (80), Andre (84).

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WATER AUTHORITY CONTRACTS OF WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM FOR GREATER AMMAN

1. The Water Authority invites experienced contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been pre-qualified as general and first and second class water and sewerage contractors and general class roads and buildings contractors by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan to submit bids for the supply and construction of the sewerage network, mains, sub-mains and house connections in greater Amman as follows:

- 97/85 Contract T-2 consists of 35 Km of concrete and ductile pipes ranging in size from 150 mm to 400 mm in Tabarbour.
- 98/85 Contract BQ-S2 consists of 33 Km of concrete and ductile ranging in size from 150 mm to 300 mm in Baqa Camp, and Abou-Nussier.
- 99/85 Contract SH-S2 consists of 31 Km of concrete and ductile pipes ranging in size from 150 mm to 400 mm in Schnell Camp.
- 100/85 Contract SW-S2 consists of 36 Km of concrete and ductile pipes ranging in size from 150 mm to 400 mm in Sweileh-Safout-Ain Al Basha.
- 101/85 Contract KW-S2 consists of 34 Km of concrete and ductile pipes ranging in size from 150 mm to 400 mm in Kelda, Umel-Sommaq.

- 2- A prebid conference will be held on Sunday 12 May, 1985 beginning at 9:00 hours at the office of the Water Authority.
- 3- On May 12, 1985 contractors or joint ventures shall submit in a sealed envelope or in person or by mail the informations on the firm or on the firms of the joint venture requested in the instruction to bidders. The information will be evaluated and contractors will be informed whether or not to submit a bid.
- 4- The bids are due not later than 12:00 noon, Jordan local time on Sat. 8 June 1985 at the office of the Water Authority.
- 5- Contract documents may be examined and purchased from the following address:

Water Authority
Jabal Hussein
Nablus Street
P.O. Box (2412)
Amman, Jordan
Telephone 666111
Telex: 22439 WAJ JO.

The cost of the initial copy of the contract documents purchased by a bidder is JD 150 per set, and the cost of any additional copies of the contract documents by a bidder is JD 75 per set. No refunds will be made for the return of full or partial sets of contract documents. Copies of the contract documents will be sent to prospective bidders by the Water Authority upon receipt of the proper amount in the bank cheque.

Eng. M.S. Keilani
President
Water Authority

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Water Authority of Jordan invites experienced contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been pre-qualified as general, first, and second class water and sewerage contractors, and general class roads and buildings contractors by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan to submit bids for the supply and construction of sewerage net work, mains, sub-mains, and house connection, in greater Amman as follows:

- 1- Contract 70/85 supply and construction of about 26 Km of mains, submains, and house connection ranging in dia. from 150 to 300 mm in lower Wadi Seer Area.
- 2- Contract 72/85 supply and construction of about 19 Km of mains, submains, and house connection ranging in dia. from 150 to 500 mm in Schnell Camp.

Contract documents are available at the Water Authority's main office in Amman. The cost of the first copy is JD 150 for each contract, and JD 75 for any additional copy non-refundable. Bids are due no later than Tuesday 7/5/1985 at 12 noon Jordan local time.

Eng. M.S. Keilani
President
Water Authority



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India seeks to export huge surplus of grain

NEW DELHI (R)—India is wooing foreign grain buyers to cut a huge grain surplus which is now overflowing warehouses across the country, a trade official said Friday.

Mr. Bhani Ram Gupta, chairman of All-India Foodgrain Dealers Association, told Reuters the government was desperately trying to export wheat because stores could no longer cope with the flood of grain arriving on the market.

A report by the food ministry last week said bumper harvests in the past two years had pushed up grain stocks to more than 22 million tonnes but India's total storage capacity was only 19 million tonnes.

Mr. Gupta said several thousand tonnes of grain were lying in the open and might be damaged or destroyed when the monsoon rains started.

He said the situation would get worse as the government bought more grain under an official policy to give fair prices to farmers. The wheat harvesting season began on April 15.

Monsoon rains due within the next six weeks may damage a substantial quantity of unprotected grains," he said.

Mr. Neena Seth, public relations manager of the state-run

Food Corporation of India, said there was a shortage of permanent storage. Newspapers reported it was planning to use vacant government buildings and schools to store grain over the summer.

Trade sources estimated grain stocks might rise to at least 30 million tonnes in the next two months. The government buys all the grain offered for sale by farmers.

The two bumper harvests topped a run of food imports during the previous three years. But the glut has created an unprecedented storage problem and difficulties in exporting the surplus, a food ministry official said.

The official said the government had allowed private traders for the first time to export wheat, "but the response of foreign buyers has so far been lukewarm because of an oversupply on the world market."

India has signed contracts to sell 500,000 tonnes of wheat to the Soviet Union and 200,000 tonnes to Romania for delivery in 1985.

"India is unlikely to succeed in exporting a large quantity of wheat this year because world prices are lower than the minimum official export price fixed by India," Mr. Gupta said.

Soviet oil, coal and steel production falls

MOSCOW (R)—Soviet economic figures for the first quarter of 1985 published Friday showed falling production of the vital raw materials oil, coal, steel and timber, and resulting problems throughout the nation's industry.

Output of oil and coal, which peaked in 1983, continued to decline. The steel industry, which had been steadily increasing production over the past two years, fell back to the low levels of the first three months of 1982.

The official statistics, published in the government evening newspaper Izvestia, put oil production at 147 million tonnes, compared with 153 million in the first three months of 1984 and a high of 156 million in the third quarter of 1983.

In February, Mr. Nikolai Mal-

sev was sacked as oil minister and candidate politburo member Mr. Vladimir Dolgikh acknowledged that the industry was facing serious difficulties when he addressed workers at oilfields in Tyumen, West Siberia, later that month.

The new figures also shed light on the harsh criticism levelled by the politburo Thursday at ferrous metals minister Mr. Ivan Kazanets and the Ukrainian minister for the same sector.

Ferrous metal production was five per cent below the first quarter of last year and steel production fell seven per cent.

The Soviet Union produced 36.4 million tonnes of steel in the first quarter of this year, against 39 million a year ago, and just below average figures for the dis-

astrous year of 1982.

New Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has made it the prime target of his rule to weed out incompetence and inefficiency in industry, revitalize the consumer goods sector and improve agriculture.

But the latest figures showed the spreading extent of the problems affecting the country's industrial base.

Production of car tyres, plastics, mineral fertilisers, refrigerators, private cars, electric motors, building timber, paper, cement and fabrics, were all down on last year's levels.

Coal production was 185 million tonnes, compared with a 1983 peak of just over 186 million in a three-month period.

This is a long-foreseen phenomenon as traditional European Russian seams near exhaustion while the vast reserves of Siberia are expensive to exploit economically.

The only apparently bright spot was an 11 per cent increase in production of computer technology, but Western experts said this reflected the low level of attention paid to the micro-technology and electronics until recently.

Third World qualifies new trade talks

WASHINGTON (R)—Third World countries have stopped short of fully endorsing a new round of global trade talks, demanding first that industrial nations roll back protectionist measures.

A communique issued after last week's semi-annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank made clear that industrial nations, led by the United States, still had some way to go before enlisting Third World support for the new talks.

In particular, the communique called for an end to protectionist measures inconsistent with current international trade rules and completion of work left over from the last global trade round.

The statement was issued Friday night by the IMF/World Bank development committee, in which both industrial and developing countries are represented.

Committee chairman Mr. Ishaq Khan, former finance minister of Pakistan, told a news conference that the developing world would "not be convinced until the developed world is prepared to deliver on past promises."

But U.S. officials said many important Third World countries had endorsed the idea of new trade talks informally.

Outgoing U.S. trade representative Mr. Bill Brock, who attended the meetings, said earlier week that visible progress was being made in attracting Third World support for a new round, a top priority of the Reagan administration.

The meetings, at which world financial leaders review issues affecting global financial stability, also called on debtor nations to continue reforms aimed at restoring economic health.

But at the same time, they took steps to aid debtor nations further, by urging rich countries to resume export credits to those countries demonstrating economic progress.

The move, IMF Managing Director Jacques De Larosiere said, was a "turning point or milestone" in the debt crisis.

Other measures to aid debtor nations included progress toward setting up a scheme to insure foreign investment in the Third World against political risk.

The gathering also called on Western governments to begin rescheduling official debt owed to them by debtor governments over several years.

Until now, only commercial debt repayments have been stretched out in this manner.

The meetings also gave the green light to talks on whether to increase the world bank's resources, a move that would help the development agency play a bigger role in easing the debt crisis.

But officials rate chances of an early approval as slight because of continued resistance from the United States.

Similarly, a review of concessional aid currently channelled through the World Bank's International Development Association, was also authorised.

But American opposition to increased funds for this agency is also likely to doom the initiative.

Italians draw up radical scheme on farm prices

BRUSSELS (R)—The European Community's (EC's) Italian presidency has drawn up radical new plans in a bid to break an impasse over farm prices for the 1985-86 year, senior officials said Friday.

The package effectively abandons proposals from the executive commission for a 3.6 per cent across-the-board cut in cereals prices, prompted by a bumper harvest last year.

Instead it recommends changes to complex market mechanisms aimed at curbing over-production, and a freeze in most prices while a full review is undertaken.

"It is a completely new way of tackling the problem," a senior Community official told Reuters.

The plan, to be presented to farm ministers on Monday, envisages price cuts in the year that production targets are breached, not in the next three years as at present.

A West German refusal to accept any cereals price cuts has so far prevented agreement on a prices package for the new farm year, forcing a "roll-over" of existing commitments.

Officials said the package also proposed scaling down recommended cuts of six per cent for some fruit and vegetables to three per cent, partly to gain the support of Mediterranean countries.

OPEC to review output

LONDON (R)—Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ministers meet in Geneva this week amid warnings that a seasonal slump in oil demand will dictate continued output restraint to prevent a price collapse.

As temperatures rise after one of Europe's coldest winters, world oil demand is expected to fall about six per cent and analysts say prices could plunge if OPEC members exceed their production quotas.

London stockbrokers James Capel and Cambridge Energy Research Associates estimate that average world oil demand will fall to 45.4 million barrels per day (b/d) in the second quarter of this year from 48.2 million b/d between January and March.

Demand from the 13 members of OPEC between April and June is expected to fall to 16 million from 16.3 million b/d, they say in a joint report.

If OPEC production discipline weakens and members breach their output ceiling of 16 million b/d in the second quarter, oil prices could "weaken significantly", the report says.

"On the shorter term trading view, the next significant movement seems likely to be downwards," it adds.

OPEC is holding its market monitoring committee meeting on Tuesday and its ministerial executive council, chaired by Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani, convenes a week later on April 30, both in Geneva.

The monitoring committee — Algeria, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq and Libya under the chairmanship of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) — will be reviewing market developments since its last met in January.

With second-quarter demand for OPEC oil estimated at exactly the ceiling level of 16 million b/d, oil analysts expect the committee to recommend unchanged output quotas.

There has been some guarded optimism within OPEC since a crisis conference in January which agreed to cut the price of the key Saudi Arab light crude oil to \$28 from \$29 a barrel. Indonesian Oil Minister and OPEC conference president Dr. Subroto last week predicted stable oil prices at least until the end of June.

This optimism has been due largely to the state of the international "spot" or free market, where prices have been near official contract price levels for the past three months. Arab light is currently trading on the Rotterdam market at around \$27.65 a barrel, only 35 cents below the official price.

The study by Capel and Cambridge Energy Research argues that OPEC must hold output to around 16 million b/d if it hopes to keep prices firm during the second quarter.

The cartel's new tool for exerting pressure on members to keep within their quotas is an export auditing system agreed in December.

It is the task of the executive council — which groups ministers from Indonesia, Nigeria, Venezuela and the UAE — to oversee this auditing procedure being carried out by the Dutch firm Klynveld Kraayenhof.

The potential embarrassment of any member state being caught producing more than its permitted quota already seems to be deterring overproduction.

Sicilian businessmen arrested for tax fraud

ROME (R)—Twenty-one Sicilian businessmen, among them one of southern Italy's top industrialists, were arrested Friday following investigations into a racket involving false invoices, police said.

The men, who were arrested in the Sicilian cities of Catania and Trapani and in Rome, were charged with conspiracy.

Police said that for more than two years they had been investigating a fraud whereby companies in Trapani, western Sicily, issued false invoices for firms in Catania which used them to inflate costs and conceal profits to avoid tax.

Among those arrested was Mr. Mario Rendo, 63, reputedly one of Italy's richest men, who was detained at his Rome office. His main headquarters in Catania.

Together with a business partner, he owns interests in construction, engineering, agriculture, tourism and oil exploration plants with an estimated total turnover of more than \$800 billion lire (\$400 million) a year.

Works carried out by firms controlled by Mr. Rendo extend beyond Italy. They include road tunnels in Austria, Switzerland and Syria and industrial constructions in France and Kuwait.

Abu Dhabi fund to alter credit extension policies

ABU DHABI (OPECNA)—The Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development extended \$2.1 billion in development aid and grants between its establishment in 1971 and December 1984.

Fund Director General Nasser Al Nowaisi said in a newspaper interview that \$1.06 billion in helping 84 projects in 40 countries. The fund also administered loans and grants worth \$980,000 extended by the government of Abu Dhabi to Arab and other Gulf countries.

He said the fund would reevaluate its policies this year in line with available resources. It would not consider projects in countries which were not "serious in developing their resources". Priority would be given to those with clear development plans and a commitment to regular repayment.

Ghana devalues currency

ACCRA (R)—Ghana Friday devalued its currency, the cedi, by 5.6 per cent after unveiling a budget Thursday night that calls for a 76 per cent increase in government spending. The devaluation, the latest in a series begun in October 1983 under pressure from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), brings the cedi to 53 to the dollar from 50.

Finance Secretary Khesi Botchwey, presenting the budget, described 1985 as a critical year for Ghana's economic recovery programme. He said expenditures would rise to 48.5 billion cedis (\$915 million) from 27.4 billion (\$517 million) last year. Imports would be increased to \$950 million and development expenditures would be doubled, Mr. Botchwey said, adding the government planned to reduce its dependence on external aid.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening to concentrate upon your property and financial considerations which require some fresh new approach if you are to get the best practical results.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Good day to study every angle of any financial situation before you reach a definite decision. Read newspapers thoroughly.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Think carefully about your personal aims and don't rush pell-mell into anything as yet.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan a new course through which to gain your best goals and move quickly. Have a talk with your loved one.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Get together with practical-minded individuals and listen to their ideas. You can learn a great deal.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A day to think how you can gain more prestige and enhance your good name in public. Make good use of your charm.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Delve deeper into philosophical studies and gain more from them and become more tranquil.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan how best to deal with others in business in the future. Have a discussion with your loved one about the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study carefully any ideas given you by partners since these can be very important in your future relationship.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get those duties handled for which you have little time during the busy work week. Aid those who need you.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) One who has influence over your affairs may invite you out for recreation, so accept the invitation.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Give more thought to home affairs and have more concord there with kin in the future. Improve your wardrobe.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study the highest precepts that can be helpful to you in the days ahead. If you go visiting, bring a little gift.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she might get so wrapped up with practical affairs that nothing else will matter, so be certain to early teach to have worthy cause in mind on which to expend the energies and then the life becomes worthwhile.

THE Daily Crossword

by Judith Perry

ACROSS

- Assumed character
- Neck parts
- Local site
- Author Hunter
- Ease
- Underdone
- Krupa or Kelly
- Solid ground
- Will
- Wings
- Speaks violently
- Bridge supports
- Action center
- Estonian city
- Paris airport
- Moral lapse
- Poe heroine
- De bandwork
- Human or rat
- Hardy heroine
- Tax man
- Society's assembly
- Bee talk
- Ornamental stone
- Franchises
- Most complete
- Begin
- Begin
- French
- Entwined
- John — Passos
- Solemn person
- Certain title
- Small land
- Mass
- Mimics
- Vast of
- Cone
- Inseparable
- Customer

DOWN

- Boat race
- Swamped
- Portable light
- Chemical suffix
- Of birth
- Poplar
- Bureaucracy
- Ball of
- Red or black
10. Franchises
11. Most complete
12. Ancient Asian land
13. Feudal farm worker
14. Skirmish
15. Lead performer
16. Wind instrument
17. Network of nerves
18. Villain's look
19. Quilt's land
20. Offer temporarily
21. Practical rotation
22. A few
23. Body of a car
24. Friend
25. Break the cipher
26. Performer
27. Fr. poet — de Lisle
28. Bureau
29. Precipitous
30. Open
31. Untidy
32. Help with the
33. Held a meeting
34. Gr. letter

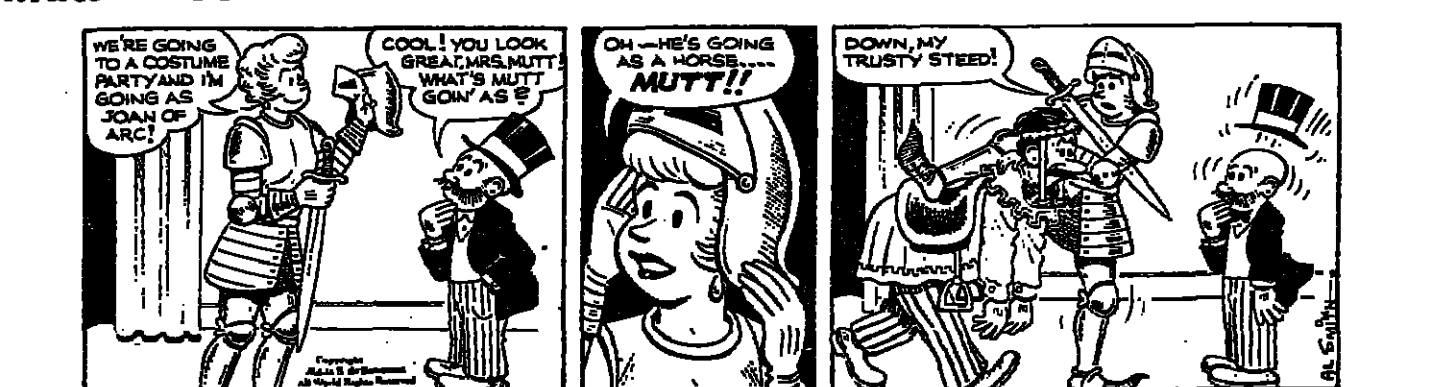
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

SLAB SERA SCITS
TUNA TREND ARJA
LEAIS RHIAN GAIP
OUTSTANDING MEY
ERI STANDER
RESISTED ELIS
ALT PERIO AFTER
BLAS BITUAL SALE
SAIAA CLEOR ABIA
DEMS GORDER
GASLAN GDE
EMU STANDOFFISH
LIPS AVERIS IDLY
LISTS NAMES LEAD
SHOE LOBE LATE

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF By Harris

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RAUZE

BETER

SURWAL

INGROI

There goes his promotion

SOME PEOPLE MIGHT RISE HIGHER IF THEY'D LEARN TO DO THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TEMPO SHEEP THEORY BOTTLE

Answer: What all those suggestions about improving the doughnut business seemed to have—HOLES IN THEM

Non-aligned ministers urge firm U.N. action against Pretoria plan

NEW DELHI (R) — Delegates from the Non-Aligned Movement called Saturday for firm United Nations action to combat South Africa's plans for an interim government in Namibia (South West Africa).

As ministers from several states condemned Pretoria's policy towards the territory, other delegates to the extraordinary meeting of the Non-Aligned Coordinating Committee on Namibia continued work on two draft documents.

A draft statement expressed their "profound indignation" at an announcement by South African President P.W. Botha on Thursday that he had accepted plans for an interim administration of internal parties in Namibia.

It said the U.N. Security Council should initiate "appropriate actions" under the U.N. charter to ensure South Africa's compliance with U.N. resolutions on the territory's future.

A draft declaration, tabled by India, calls for U.N. states to voluntarily sever all links with South Africa by imposing an oil embargo, carrying out a policy of disinvestment and strictly enforcing a sports and cultural embargo.

The draft declaration also calls for an urgent U.N. Security Council meeting on the territory, a former German colony.

Conference officials told Reuters that committees were finalising both draft documents in time for Sunday's final session of the three-day meeting attended by representatives from about 80 states.

Ministers addressing the conference strongly condemned South Africa's continued control of the territory.

Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Lameck Goma said: "The decision by South Africa to set up a so-called interim administration in Namibia... makes it all the more imperative and urgent that enforcement measures be taken against that country by the U.N. Security Council."

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali called for a total boycott of South Africa in all economic, cultural and social fields.

Inaugurating the meeting, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi announced that India had given full diplomatic status to the South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO). SWAPO guerrillas have fought South African rule of the territory since 1966.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Friday night expressed "deep dismay" over plans to set up an interim government in Namibia.

After meeting with South African Ambassador Kurt Von Schmieding, the U.N. chief said the Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 — outlining a plan for Namibia's independence — remained the only agreed basis for an

internationally recognised settlement of the Namibia question. "Any other arrangement in Namibia would be regarded as null and void," he added in a statement.

The U.N. plan calls for the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia and U.N.-supervised elections.

South Africa, with U.S. support, has been insisting on the withdrawal of some 20,000 Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola as a condition for proceeding with the U.N. plan.

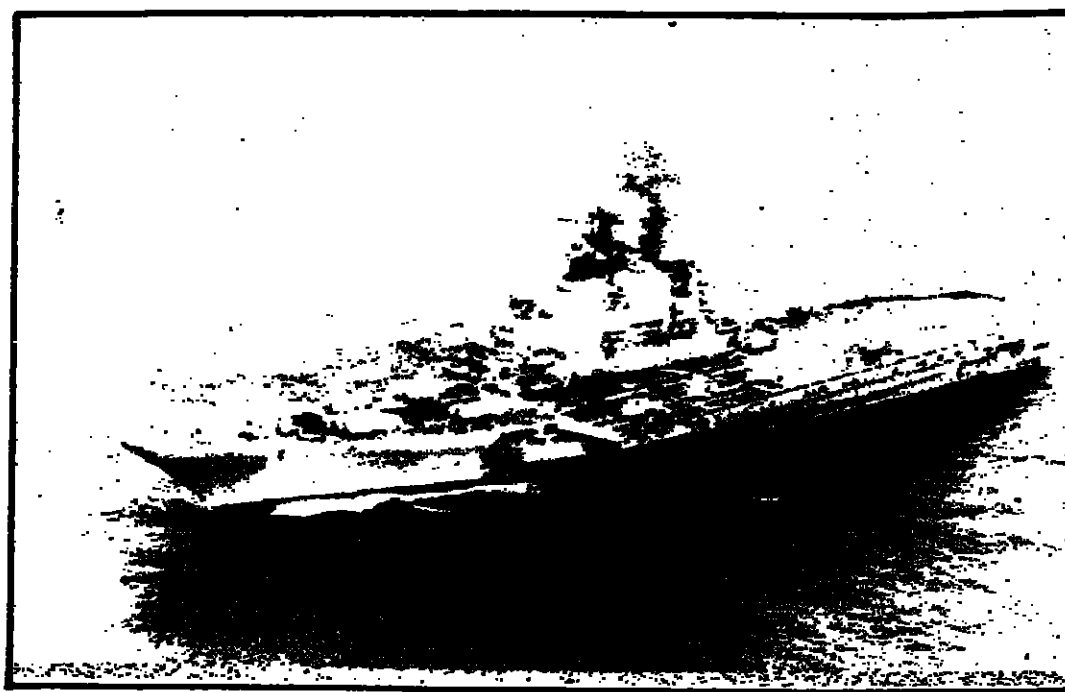
South African President P.W. Botha announced Thursday that an interim government would be set up in Namibia with limited powers while Cape Town continued negotiations with the United Nations on steps to achieve independence.

In Washington the U.S. government said Friday it would not recognise any transfer of power in Namibia to bodies established by South Africa.

The State Department said the position of the United States and other Western countries seeking independence for Namibia had long been "that any purported transfer of power that might take place now or in the future to bodies established in Namibia by South Africa is null and void."

It said, "We have not recognised them in the past and we will not do so now."

The statement reiterated the U.S. commitment to U.N. Security Council Resolution 435, under which Namibia is to be brought to independence.



SOVIET CARRIER: The Soviet anti-submarine carrier Novorossiysk cruises about 750 miles west of Midway Island at the head of a 10-ship naval group. Helicopters on the deck are used in anti-submarine warfare. The photo was taken by a U.S. Navy reconnaissance aircraft (AP wirephoto).

Indian troops raid Golden Temple

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — Paramilitary troops raided the Golden Temple complex in this Sikh sacred city before dawn Saturday in an attempt to arrest Sikh extremists, authorities reported.

Local officials said three people were arrested and that a shotgun, a hand grenade and a homemade pistol were confiscated. Police sources said many of the militants wanted by the police escaped from the narrow-back lanes of residential buildings.

"The soldiers broke locks, stole office records and harassed pilgrims. It was nothing but a pre-dawn banditry," Sikh religious council leader Prem Singh Lalpura said.

Officials said the raid — the first in six months — followed growing government concern that what he called Sikh terrorists and separatists may again be using the

temple complex as a sanctuary from the police.

Authorities did not immediately identify the Sikhs arrested Saturday in the temple complex or say what they were suspected of having done.

Lalpura claimed that several other Sikhs also were whisked away from the complex. "They are innocent pilgrims and our office employees," he said.

The raid occurred a day after unidentified Sikh gunmen sprayed gunfire at the home of a governing Congress Party leader here, killing a man and seriously wounding the leader.

Authorities said they suspected the gunmen fled into the sprawling temple complex after the shootings. The troops also were looking for radical youths who raised secessionist demands and praised Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assassins during Baisakhi Festival

celebrations in Amritsar earlier this month.

Meanwhile, a top Sikh leader released from 10 months in prison called the Sikhs who killed Mrs. Gandhi "martyrs."

Gurcharan Singh Tohra, according to the United News of India, also Friday defended the honouring of the assassins' relatives by public meetings organised by the Sikhs' Akali Dal Party.

Saturday was the first time police and security forces entered the temple complex since Oct. 1, when the several hundred police broke up a demonstration by extremist youths.

In June last year the army stormed the temple to flush out what the government said was Sikh terrorism and to seize the arsenal the government said the Sikhs used in a violent campaign for a separate state in Punjab.

Bomb damages NATO building

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — A bomb placed on a window sill exploded Saturday at the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, slightly injuring three people, police said. A revolutionary group claimed responsibility.

It was the ninth bomb attack against a NATO-related target in Belgium in seven months. The 30-year-old assembly is the inter-parliamentary organisation of the 16 nations that are part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), although the assembly is independent of NATO.

The bomb blew out windows in the 19th Century assembly building, set off a fire inside and destroyed a car parked outside. A restored 17th Century house across a narrow street behind the target building also was damaged.

Two hours after the 6 a.m. (0400 GMT) blast a man called RTBF, Belgium's French-speaking radio network, to claim responsibility for the explosion on behalf of the Front Revolutionaire d'Action Proletarienne (Revolutionary Front for Proletarian Action).

"The 20th of April Unit," RTBF quoted the caller as saying, "has struck at the NATO assembly this night."

The group had not been known previously to authorities.

The explosive had a force of 100 kilos of TNT and was put on a window sill in the back of the building, in the centre of the city, according to Charles de Sneyder, another police spokesman. It ripped away part of the wall.

Well preserved corpse found 7 metres underground

PEKING (AP) — A "remarkably well-preserved" male corpse has been found seven metres underground in a mountainous region of south west China's Sichuan province, the official newspaper China Daily reported Saturday. The unidentified corpse was found in a coffin, along with burial items such as gold, silver, jade and ceramics, by a farmer who was digging in the Daba region, the report said. It gave no other details.

2 ancient temples found in Bahrain

BAHRAIN (R) — Two ancient temples dating back to the Dilmun Period have been discovered in the north-west of Bahrain's main island, the Department of Antiquities said Saturday. It said the 4,000-year-old temples were discovered by excavators from Tunisia, Jordan and Bahrain near the ancient town of Saar. The department gave no further details. Historians and archaeologists have assembled evidence of civilisation in Bahrain as long as 5,000 years ago, and popular belief has it that the islands may have been the site of the Biblical Garden of Eden. Many relics, notably tombs, of the Dilmun civilisation, dating back to the 2nd and 3rd Millennia B.C., have already been uncovered in Bahrain, a group of islands in the Gulf off the Arabian mainland.

U.K. divers in Malta to clear unexploded wartime bombs

VALLETTA (R) — Five British Royal Navy divers from the Fleet Clearance Diving Team, Portsmouth, arrived in Malta to deal with any wartime unexploded bombs or other ordnance discovered during dredging of Valletta's Grand Harbour shortly. They arrived in a Royal Air Force Hercules transport plane. The team, a chief petty officer diver and four ratings, are the first British servicemen to serve in Malta since the last British forces left the island on March 31, 1979, after a British presence lasting 180 years.

Indian jailed after 16 year trial

NEW DELHI (R) — After a trial lasting 16 years, an Indian businessman was jailed for 4½ years for evading taxes. The Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted Delhi Magistrate S.L. Khanna as saying Thakur Dutt Khera, 65, magnified receipts for items bought for his radio business to show an income lower than it really was. PTI said Khera was also fined 14,000 rupees (\$1,160) but did not say how much tax he had evaded. In his plea for leniency, Khera said he was the only bread winner in his family, had three daughters of marriageable age and the trial had lasted 16 years.

Texas police agree to change tattoos

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (R) — Members of a special San Antonio Police unit who unknowingly adopted arm tattoos resembling a Nazi insignia have agreed to change the tattoos, authorities have said. Jewish leaders and other police officers in this south Texas city sharply criticised the tattoos worn by one dozen members of the Special Weapons And Tactics (SWAT) crisis squad. The tattoos, two lightning bolts with the words "total hit" between them, resembled emblems used by top German Nazi officers of the notorious S.S. during World War II.

Crime busting actor does it for real

LONDON (AP) — David Yip, a Chinese who plays a Chinese detective in a British TV serial helped catch a real robber Friday. The 33-year-old actor who acts the part of a detective sergeant in the British Broadcasting Corp.'s Chinese Detective, joined four other men chasing a man in Camden High Street, north London. A woman going into a bank had her money bag with £3,200 (\$4,130) snatched by a man who ran off. Yip said he was alerted by a cry of "stop, thief." A man was seized and the money recovered after a 457-metre chase, Yip said. "I didn't feel very brave — in fact, I was shaking like a leaf," the actor said.

S. African woman, son burnt to death

UITENHAGE, South Africa (R) — A mixed race South African woman and her three-year-old son died Saturday after a black mob doused them with petrol and set them ablaze in this eastern Cape province town, a police spokesman said.

Two of the 48-year-old woman's other children, a girl aged six and a boy, seven, were in critical condition after the mob set fire to their house at the coloured township of Bontrug, he said.

A white youth is in critical condition in hospital in Uitenhage with burns to 90 per cent of his body after a mob of about 30 blacks dragged him from a parked car in a white area of the town on Thursday, doused him with petrol and set him on fire.

That incident was the first in almost 15 months of race-related violence in South Africa to occur in an area designated for whites. More than 300 people, most blacks, have died in the wave of

unrest which began in February last year.

Police reported more disturbances during the night in which four policemen, two bus passengers and a driver were slightly injured in stone-throwing incidents.

Police used rubber bullets to disperse crowds involved in arson and petrol bomb attacks in several townships, mainly in Cape province where most of the bloodshed of recent months has taken place.

Kanaks, settlers march on capital in New Caledonia

NOUMEA (R) — Thousands of separatist Kanaks and white settlers opposed to independence converged on the capital of New Caledonia Saturday for two separate demonstrations held under heavy police protection.

A noisy but peaceful crowd of about 2,000 indigenous Kanaks massed on Noumea's central square under the banners of the separatist Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FNLS) in a symbolic show of strength in the mainly white city.

Police earlier said they had found the body of a white man stabbed to death in the sea off the west coast. The cause of his death was not known.

Saturday's demonstration comes a few days before President Francois Mitterrand announces details of a self-determination plan for the troubled South Pacific island.

"Noumea is part of Kanak land," said FNLS spokesman Yeiwene Yeiwene. "The city too

must have its independence."

Police cordoned off the FNLS rally as more than 3,000 whites and Kanaks marched nearby, shouting their opposition to an end to 130 years of French rule.

The anti-independence marchers denounced the FNLS as a "band of revolutionary Marxists" bent on destroying law and order.

Violence between militant Kanaks and white settlers in the past few months has crippled the island's economy and left more than 20 people dead.

The FNLS planned to hold a series of rallies in several countries Saturday, including a symbolic march through Paris which was expected to be headed by Kanak separatist leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou.

Meanwhile the Chief of Staff of the French Armed Forces, General Jeannot Lacaze, will visit New Caledonia soon to study a possible increase in France's military strength in the troubled South Pacific island.

Drug sweep by U.S., Bahamians result in 58 arrests

MIAMI (R) — U.S. and Bahamian forces using boats, planes and helicopters swooped down on island havens of Caribbean drug smugglers, resulting 58 arrests and the seizure of cocaine and marijuana worth \$100 million, officials said.

"We're hitting the drug traffickers where they hide. This operation has broken new ground in the war against drugs," U.S. Coast Guard Admiral Rick Cuenon, head of the two-week operation, told a news conference.

The crackdown, code-named "operation blue lightning," was carried out by 775 agents and military personnel.

The forces — in boats, helicopters and light planes — swept down on 30 tiny Bahamian islands that served as a gateway for drugs destined for south Florida.

The raids sent the smugglers scrambling to move marijuana and cocaine off the islands by sea, officials said.

The drug traffickers were then arrested in an 85-ship, round-the-clock blockade spread across the Florida Straits between the United States and the Bahamas.

Some smugglers, panicking at the approach of U.S. Coast Guard cutters, simply dumped their cargo at sea, officials said. As a result, more than 200 soggy bales of marijuana have washed ashore in south Florida over the past two days.

Also snared in the law-enforcement net were 600 Haitians trying to enter the United States illegally.

The Bahamas, 1,200 kilometres archipelago of more than 2,500 islands, have long served as a safe haven for thousands of smugglers moving drugs from South America to south Florida.

Officials would not identify the 30 islands raided, but Bimini was reported to be one of the sites.

Overall, Adm. Cuenon said, the operation seized 15,300 kilograms of marijuana and 2,475 kilograms of cocaine — twice the amount of the two drugs investigators estimate is shipped to south Florida each month.

Honduran planes sink Nicaraguan boat

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) — The Sandinista government has said that three Honduran warplanes strafed two Nicaraguan coast guard vessels that were about to intercept an illegal fishing boat, sinking one.

One Nicaraguan was killed in the Thursday incident, the government said, while four were wounded and one is missing.

In an exchange of Foreign Ministry communiqués, the Honduran government gave a different version of events. The Nicaraguan vessels were harassing the fishing boat, it said, and two warplanes drove them off.

Each country claimed it acted in self-defence and accused the other of violating its territorial waters.

Relations between Honduras and Nicaragua have been severely strained since the Sandinistas seized power in Nicaragua in 1979 and anti-Sandinista Contra rebels established bases in Honduras.

There have been frequent incidents along the border and coastline.

Both said the incident occurred off Cape Gracias a Dios, a remote Peninsula that straddles the border between the two countries.

In a diplomatic note Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barrica sent his Nicaraguan colleague, Miguel d'Escoto, Honduras accused Nicaragua of mounting "yet another incursion into (Honduran) territory."

The Nicaraguan communiqué said two Sandinista Israeli-made Dabur coast guard vessels were patrolling the area when they sighted a Honduran vessel in Nicaraguan territorial waters.

Bhopal gas plant had major design problems, Indian investigators say

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — The Indian government investigation into the Bhopal toxic gas leak that killed more than 2,000 people last December indicates the Union Carbide plant had major design problems, an official said Saturday.

"The plant was not made to handle such a calamity," a senior official of the Central Bureau of Investigation told the Associated Press.

The official, who declined to be identified, said the investigating team found the plant "apparently was badly constructed because everything seemed to have failed that night." He said investigations were continuing and an official report would be issued later.

More than 40 tons of lethal methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas leaked on Dec. 3 from the Carbide plant in Bhopal.

At least 200,000 people were injured in what now is called the world's worst industrial disaster.

The official said in a telephone

interview that instruments installed to monitor the pressure, temperature and level of the toxic chemical were being examined by design engineers.

Earlier press reports said the pressure and temperature gauges at the plant failed to work the night of the leak.

Government scientists also are analysing the metal of the "killer tank," which leaked, the official said. The underground tank was excavated earlier this month for investigations.

The residue inside the tank and its chemical composition will "reveal more facts about the accident," the CBI official said.

"The samples we are now taking are core samples. We have dug deep into the whole thing," he said, adding that quantitative analysis of residue will show exactly whether it was water or some other chemical that caused the runaway reaction.

The Union Carbide Corp. in a statement on March 21, said about

240 gallons (908 litres) of water entered the tank "inadvertently or deliberately" pushing the temperature and pressure inside well above safety levels.

Carbide Chairman Warren Anderson also said "safety is the responsibility of the people who operate our plants."

Meanwhile, the Union Carbide management in India issued a statement Saturday outlining the sequence of events, its first official statement since the leak.

The statement, submitted to a one-man judicial commission in Bhopal, said the water entered the tank "either in spite of all the prescribed precautions or by unauthorised, deliberate or inadvertent act of someone."

The 20-page document said the storage tank was designed in accordance with established international standards, but admitted that efforts to transfer methyl isocyanate from one tank on Nov. 30 to the pesticide unit failed because of insufficient pressure.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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EQUAL TO THE OCCASION

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ Q5
♥ A J 9 3
♦ 10 7
♣ K J 10 7 6

WEST
♠ 3
♥ K Q 8 7
♦ J 8 6 4 3
♣ 8 4 2

EAST
♠ A 10 2
♥ 5 4 4 2
♦ 5 2
♣ A Q 9 3

SOUTH
♠ A K 8 7 6 4
♥ 10
♦ A K Q 9
♣ 5

The bidding:
South West North East
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
4NT Pass 5 ♣ Pass
6 ♣ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♣.

One of the necessities for a pass completion at football is for the receiver never to take his eye off the ball. At bridge, the spot cards are your footballs. Watch those spots! They can be made to work wonders.

North-South reached an excellent spade slam. The key bid was North's raise with a doubleton

Spill in 1-10